

THE *Soybean Digest*



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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Last month when I wrote this editorial page I had just returned from the survey trip in the Orient and expected to have in conjunction with E. M. Deck and Val Hougen a rather detailed report for you on what we found in the way of market possibilities for soybeans and soybean products in the Oriental countries.

Dates for a 3-day work conference to prepare a final report had been made for early January.

However, your editor came down with what appeared to be the after effects of the travel. After a few days of doctoring I went to a local hospital for tests, nothing conclusive was found and yet I kept getting worse.

On Jan. 5 I entered the Mayo Clinic at Rochester for further checks and treatment. It will suffice to say that what I have may not be directly attributable to the travel involved in the Asiatic survey. It appears more likely to be an accumulation of things through months or even years. Next month I hope to be back at the editorial desk.

LET'S SELL EVERY BUSHEL

Announcement has already been made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that purchase agreements and loan facilities on 1958-crop soybeans will be extended on beyond the previous announced closing date of Oct. 31. In other words a re-sealing program on 1958-crop soybeans will be in effect at the end of this crop year, as has not been true in past years. This is probably wise since it appears that 1958 soybean acreage was probably larger than the 1959 crop will be.

However, we still do not recommend holding 1958-crop beans in storage if at any time during this crop year you can get anything close to the 1958 price support. Let us not jeopardize future markets and prices by refusing to sell at a reasonable price.

We have always taken pride in the soybean industry in producing our crop for consumption rather than storage. We have profited tremendously by following that philosophy. This is no time to make a change. Let's sell every possible bushel of soybeans—put them into processing plants and exports—market the oil and the meal where those markets exist—sell more oil and meal where markets have not previously existed—and thus make both the 1958 and the future soybean crops profitable ones.

RECORD IS GOOD SO FAR

Sometime soon a decision will be made and announced on the 1959 crop soybean support price. U. S. Department of Agriculture officials have indicated that the American Soybean Association will be asked to make recommendations on this 1959 support price level.

Many factors must be considered when the decision is made. You will recall the article written by T. A. Hieronymus for our January issue. Some examples of comments received on that article are included in this issue.

Let it be hoped that when a decision is made it will be based on all known factors weighted as nearly correct as possible. Effects on today's and long time markets must be considered. Relationships with support prices on other crops which would effect acreages transferred to or from those crops must be considered. Abilities to sell in world markets at competitive prices must be given prime consideration.

So far the support price policies recommended by the soybean industry have been among the most realistic of all those covering agricultural products. Except for one or two occasions when our recommendations were not followed our products have moved, been sold, have been consumed and we have not had to face them in marketing the next year's crop.

Let us hope that when the 1959-crop season ends we can be as satisfied with our 1959 support price decision.

U. S. HOST TO WORLD CRUSHERS

For the first time in history the oilseed industry of the United States will have the honor of playing host to the International Association of Seed Crushers annual Congress in 1959. To be held in Cannes, France, in June, the event will herald the first full scale participation in this Congress by U. S. oilseed groups.

The American Soybean Association will participate in the hosting of this Congress, along with various other U. S. oilseed groups. There will be expense involved, of which we have agreed to bear our share. Normally the country where the event is held plays the role of host, and the meetings are rotated around the European countries. Because of the tremendous amount of travel involved for the entire European delegation to come to the United States, it was deemed advisable for the U. S. oilseed industries to play host in a European location.



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48 Years Growing Soybeans

Mr. Hill began growing soybeans in 1911

at Piqua, Ohio, where he is still growing them

By **LEONARD U. HILL**
Piqua, Ohio

FOR THE PAST 52 years, I have operated a farm in midwestern Ohio on which I was born in 1885. During 2 years and a fall term at Ohio State University, some fields of soybeans were seen growing for the first time. Probably the most of them were made into hay since a large dairy herd was maintained.

A few years later at our local farmers' institute, O. A. Dobbins of Greene County, Ohio, described his experiences with soybeans in rather favorable terms. At that time, our rotation was corn, oats, wheat, and clover-timothy hay or pasture.

In our area, oats frequently is not a very satisfactory crop. In the spring of 1911, a decision was made to introduce soybeans as a substitute for oats on a trial basis. At that period there was no commercial inoculation available, consequently, 50¢ was sent to Mr. Dobbins for a small quantity of soybeans and some inoculated dirt, which were sown together in the garden to produce sufficient inoculated dirt for use in a field the following year. A 9-acre field of soybeans the next year was encouraging enough and so continued over the years that soybeans have been a part of the farm operation ever since.

How long will inoculation live in the soil? The following observation may help to give an answer. The above 9-acre field was one of four adjoining fields with no dividing

fences. Consequently, the dividing line often varied a furrow or two and some dirt near the line got intermixed. Seventeen years later the adjoining field was sown to soybeans for the first time without being inoculated. No soybeans had been sown in the first field during the intervening years.

After 17 years, the soybeans for about a drill's width along the dividing line had what appeared to be perfect inoculation. The number of nodules decreased for about the next 20 feet down to the small number of nodules usually common on soybeans when sown for the first time but not inoculated.

Had to Find Market

Until processing mills were established in the area, country elevators did not handle soybeans. Therefore, during the first dozen years, or thereabouts, a market had to be found for all soybeans raised. The chief demand during those early years came from farmers who sowed them for an emergency hay crop. Some of each year's crop were sold at the farm, but usually the major portion was shipped by freight to patrons obtained by advertising. The price was usually from \$2 per bushel upwards at a period when other grain prices were much lower than now.

Until combines came into use, it was necessary to harvest soybeans with a binder, set the sheaves into

shocks and, when sufficiently dry, thresh them with a bean huller or a regular threshing machine. On this farm as a regular program wheat has followed soybeans. After raising soybeans a few years, a man reported in some farm paper that he drilled wheat right after the binder without working the ground; therefore dropping the soybeans on drilled ground. That method was tried and the wheat yields were as good or better than formerly, even though at sowing time it often looked like a very poor way to sow wheat. Until combining started, the average yield of wheat per acre for 14 years under the above method of sowing was a fraction above 30 bushels at a time when less fertilizer was used and the higher yielding varieties were not available.

After growing soybeans for about 25 years, it became increasingly difficult to get a stand of legumes. After much study, inquiry and listening to diverse opinions, it was concluded that since soybeans analyze rather high in potash the available potash in the soil had become low. At a later time soil analyses showed that to be the condition. Total fertilizer applications and more especially the potash content were increased, and as a result legume failures were corrected.

For a number of years soybeans have been raised continuously on a field of 5 acres situated between the house and the road. Rye, with a full application of fertilizer, is sown each

fall as a green manure crop. As expected, the results have been satisfactory and should so continue as long as the necessary nutritional elements are kept supplied. On this farm, no fertilizers have been used with soybeans, we prefer to use the total amount during the rotation on wheat and corn.

Weeds Are Major

On this farm from the beginning even until now, weeds have been considered the major problem in growing soybeans. For a few years, they were sown in 32-inch rows and cultivated with a single row walking cultivator, later a riding cultivator. Then for a good many years they were sowed solid. A two-row hoe was purchased in 1929, which was traded in in 1940 for one twice as wide. The results were quite satisfactory in favorable years, but since the weather is not subject to control on this farm, in other years the weed problem was such that a firm conclusion was reached that the weed problem would be materially reduced or soybeans would come out of the rotation.

This general idea was also arrived at—that the only safe way to reduce the weed problem was to reduce the total potential weed seed in the soil. Forty-inch rows with cultivation were adopted. Chemical weed killers in corn also have been of much benefit. The frequent, judicious use of the rotary hoe at any time after planting is still considered the best weed eliminator. According to the condition of the soil, sometimes one concrete block (50 pounds) or even two blocks are used per 40-inch row width to get the proper penetration. Under the above program the weed problem continues to lessen and soybeans are still in the rotation. The every-year soybean field has the least weed problem.

In conclusion, after 48 years of experience it can be definitely stated that soybeans have been beneficial both as to the general increase in total crop productivity and financial returns.

Newkirk Joins Staley Sales Organization

Norman T. (Tom) Newkirk has joined the field sales organization of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. formula feed department as Iowa territory manager. Before joining Staleys he was with Pay Way Feed Mills, Inc., in Kansas City, and with Albers Milling Co. in California.

Seventh in a series

Soybean Research in Virginia

By R. D. MICHAEL

Extension Editor,
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

AN EXPERIMENT was conducted at the Eastern Virginia Research Station with two soybean varieties (Ogden, a full-season variety, and S-100, an earlier variety) from 1951 to 1954 using three planting rates (3, 5, and 7 pecks per acre) and three row spacings (12, 24, and 36 inch widths). Average planting dates for the 4 years were May 10, May 24, June 8, June 23, and July 9.

Late May and early June plantings were the most favorable for yield. July seedings of both varieties gave considerably lower yield and produced poorer seed quality than earlier seedings regardless of planting rate, row width, or variety.

The 36-inch row spacing of Ogden gave increased yields over the narrow spacings if planted by May 10, but less yield than narrow rows for the last two planting dates. The lower seeding rate of Ogden gave increased yields over the two higher rates for the first three planting dates but no difference was obtained because of seeding rate for the last two planting dates.

The S-100 variety, which matures about 2 weeks earlier than Ogden, gave a slightly higher yield for the 1-foot spacing over the 2 and 3-foot spacing, and both 5 and 7 pecks gave a higher yield at all dates than 3 pecks per acre.

This project has been replaced by a more extensive project to be conducted at four different locations in Virginia and is cooperative with Maryland and Delaware Agricultural Experiment Stations. Six soybean varieties varying in maturity from the very early Clark to the much later Lee are being planted at five different dates at each location. This should give us much needed information on the effect of planting date on varieties of varying maturity.

Lime, Phosphate, and Potash

Combinations of liming materials, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash were tested to increase yields of soybeans on soils of the coastal plain of Virginia. In general an increase in yield was obtained with the application of 1 ton of ground limestone with at least 50 pounds of P_2O_5 and K_2O .

No increase in yield was obtained with an additional application of 100 pounds of nitrogen when either broadcast at time of seeding or applied at blooming.

Weed Control

Soybean weed control experiments have shown that several chemicals may be used effectively. When applied as a pre-emergence spray in a 10 to 12-inch band over the row some of them are economical. Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol applied at the rate of 6 pounds overall or 2 pounds per acre on a 12-inch band is probably the safest treatment to use. Other chemicals that appear promising are CDEC and Alanap-3.

In 1956, experiments at Warsaw and Blacksburg indicated that low rates of 2,4-D ($\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per acre) applied about 1 week after emergence of the beans would effectively control broadleaf weeds without injuring the beans. Extreme care should be taken to keep the dosage low enough to prevent any injury to the soybeans. The variety Lee should not be treated.

Mr. Michael writes: "Our Eastern Virginia Research Station is located at Warsaw in Richmond County. Other locations now being used for soybean research are our stations at Holland, Orange, and Petersburg. Spacing, seeding rates, and planting dates have been under study at these locations since 1956, but the results, the researchers say, are as yet inconclusive."

The use of soy products in Medicinal Manufacturing

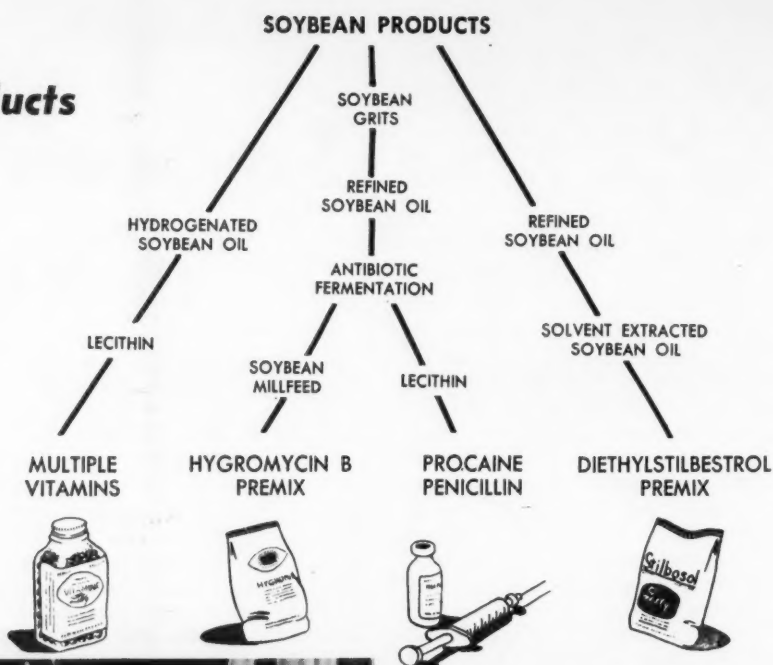
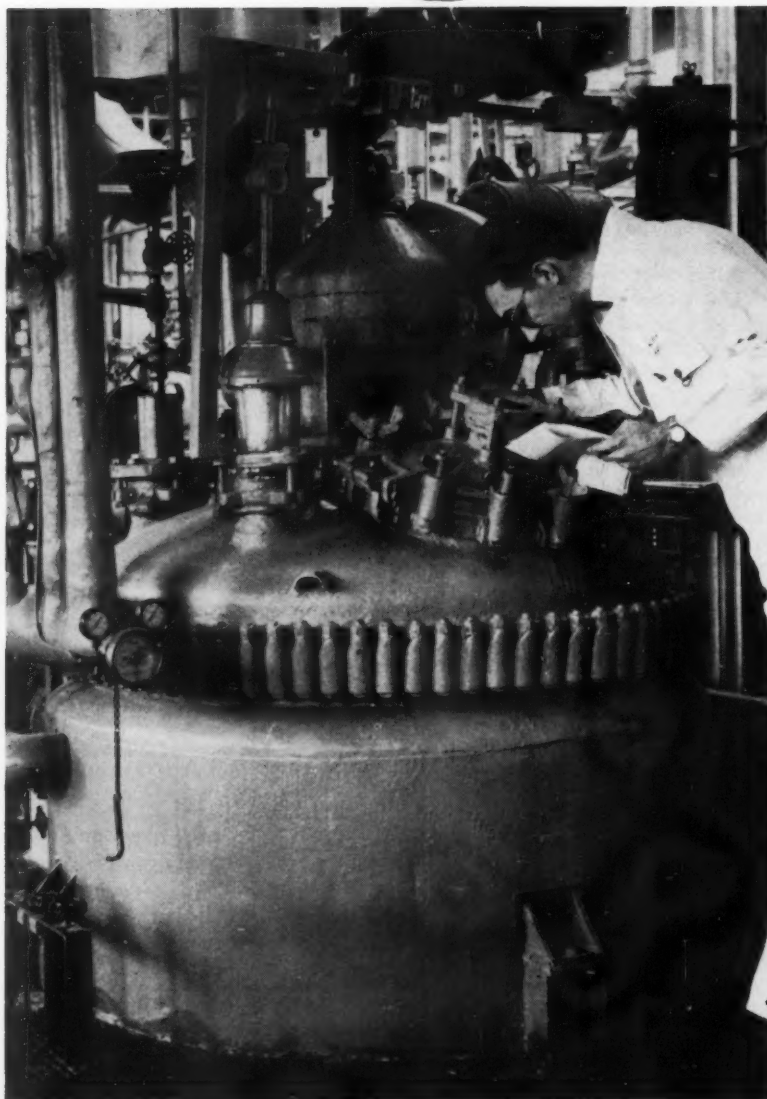


DIAGRAM shows how Eli Lilly and Co. uses soybean products in making pharmaceuticals and antibiotics for the medical profession and the feed industry.



THE SAME features that have made soybeans a staple in Oriental diets for centuries make their products useful in medicinal manufacturing, especially in antibiotic production.

In continually searching for newer and better antibiotics, Eli Lilly and Co. screens thousands of soil samples and molds each year. Individual organisms must be isolated from the samples and multiplied to a quantity suitable for careful study.

The living organisms that produce antibiotics in fermentation processes must be fed. Initial growth of potentially useful antibiotics is made on agar slants. The antibiotic culture is built up in liquid nutrient media inoculated from the agar slants. Each organism is an individual when it comes to eating. Nutrient combinations that make one organism grow rapidly may not make another grow at all.

Various media, each with different amino acids, dextrins, and car-

LARGE TANKS and equipment are used in the manufacture of diethylstilbestrol at Eli Lilly and Co. Long a supplier of the synthetic hormone to the medical profession for human use, the company has been producing it for inclusion in 'Stilbosol' (Diethylstilbestrol Premix, Lilly) for fattening cattle and sheep since 1954.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

bohydrates, are used to learn as much as possible about the individual organism's dietary requirements during this "growing-up" stage.

From these research and pilot plant operations, a fermentation medium capable of promoting maximum growth is developed for each antibiotic that goes into commercial production. At Lilly, antibiotics are produced in fermentation tanks with capacities of up to 18,000 gallons each.

Soybean meal, with an abundance and balance of amino acids, has been an important ingredient of media in both "growing-up" and commercial production of antibiotics. It is probably one of the most commonly successful sources of amino acids for antibiotic culture media.

While antibiotics used in fighting human ills must be highly purified, some are used in livestock feeds in crude forms. In these products, the ingredients of the fermentation broth may also serve as part of the carrier. Additional soybean product carriers are blended with dried-down antibiotic fermentation broth.

Hygromycin B, typical of antibiotics being used in crude form, is added to swine feeds to kill large

roundworms, whipworms, and nodular worms. Discovered and developed by Lilly, hygromycin B is carried on soybean millfeed. Millfeed was selected for the carrier because of its superior absorption capacity, its granular, free flowing characteristics, and its good mixing qualities. Hygromycin B is most economically available in liquid form and is sprayed on the carrier for drying. Soybean millfeed has the highest "drying yield" of all potential carriers tested.

Refined soybean oil is also used in antibiotic fermentation. It serves as a source of carbon and as a defoaming agent. The oil finds its way into other pharmaceutical products as a carrier and spreader.

The crystalline synthetic hormone, diethylstilbestrol, is carried in soybean oil for blending with solvent extracted soybean feed in making the beef cattle and sheep growth stimulating feed additive diethylstilbestrol premix.

Many medicines are made by dispersing liquids in other liquids. Some liquids will not mix naturally and an emulsifier (an agent that enables one liquid to be dispersed throughout another) must be used.

Lecithin, extracted from soybean oil, is a commonly used emulsifier in products such as multiple vitamins and suspensions for intramuscular injection. Procaine penicillin-G in aqueous suspension is an example of an injectable that is emulsified with lecithin.

Sitosterols, extracted from soybean oil, are effective in reducing cholesterol (fatty material) level in blood. High blood cholesterol levels commonly accompany circulatory diseases such as coronary atherosclerosis and cerebrovascular disease, diabetes mellitus (reduction of carbohydrate metabolism due to insulin deficiency), hypothyroidism (too little secretion from the thyroid gland), and similar diseases.

These uses of soybean products by Eli Lilly and Co. alone require an average of 16 tons every day of the year with a total annual value of almost \$1 million. Other pharmaceutical and antibiotic manufacturers have similar uses for soybean products. These manufacturers had a big hand in making it possible for our nation's pharmacists to fill more than one-half-billion prescriptions in 1957.

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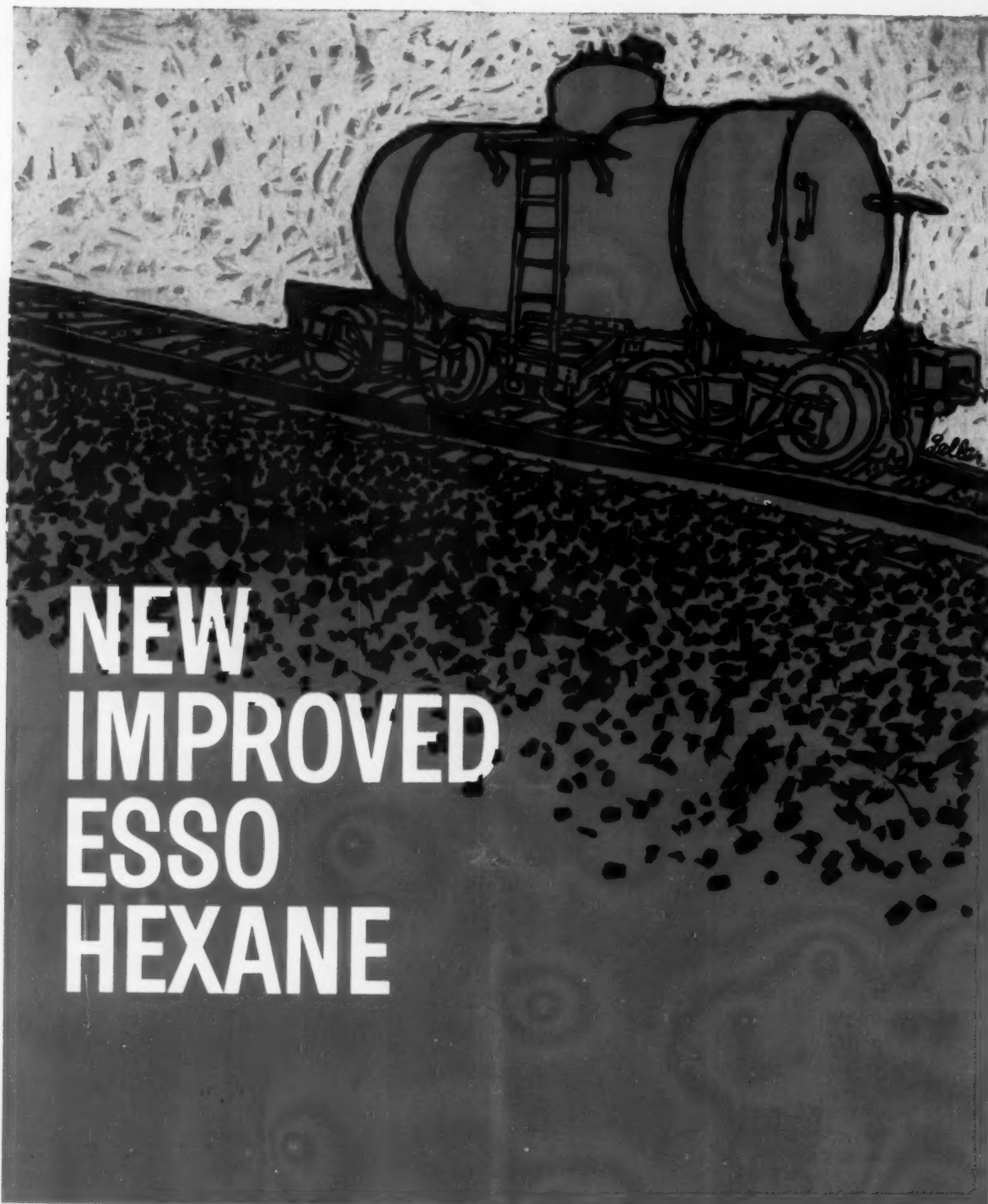
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THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Outlook for New Record in World Exports

World exports in oilseeds and oilseed products are expected to expand by about 5% and set a new high in 1959 with more edible vegetable oils, coconut oil, and industrial oils likely to move into world trade, according to a report by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

It is expected that as increased quantities of coconut oil become available in mid-1959, **prices will be down sharply from current high levels.** FAS notes that in early December prices for Philippine copra were the highest since April 1951.

In the next few years the United States is likely to continue to produce fats, oils, and oilseeds well above the quantities that will be consumed domestically, and export outlets will continue to be of prime importance, according to FAS. (For a more detailed report on this year's outlook see Washington Digest page 32.)

P. L. 480 export authorizations for U. S. vegetable oils during January included:

Yugoslavia, up to \$9.9 million worth of soybean or cottonseed oil, about 35,000 metric tons. Sales contracts made between Jan. 14 and May 30 will be eligible for financing, and shipments from U. S. ports may be made between Jan. 14 and June 30.

Authorization to Pakistan for purchase of up to \$7,549,000 worth or about 20,000 metric tons of soybean or cottonseed oil. Contracts made between Jan. 22 and May 30 will be eligible for financing.

Authorization to Colombia to purchase up to \$2.6 million worth of vegetable oils, about 6,800 metric tons. Sales contracts between Jan. 28 and June 30 will be eligible for financing.

An agreement was signed with Spain to finance purchase of \$50.9 million worth of soybean or cottonseed oil, approximately 30 million pounds, with purchase authorizations to be announced later.

On Central American Survey

A two-man team will leave about Feb. 25 to make a 3-week survey of Central American countries. James Stowell, assistant vice president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, and V. M. Hougren of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D. C., **will seek to determine market potentials for U. S. vegetable oilseeds and their products in the area.**

Countries to be visited include Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, El Salvadore, and Costa Rica. The trip is being sponsored jointly by FAS and the Soybean Council of America, Inc.

The Council will sponsor a soybean exhibit at the Feria del Campo, in Madrid, Spain's largest agricultural fair, in May and June. To be featured: the production of soybeans, the manufacture of soybean oil and meal, the edible uses of soybean oil, and the use of soybean oil and meal in poultry production.

Council President Howard L. Roach and Ersel Walley, chairman of the American Soybean Association's market development committee returned to this country Feb. 1. The two men were in charge of the Council's soybean exhibit at the U. S. solo fair in New Delhi, India, Dec. 10-Jan. 10. They also visited Israel, Turkey and Greece in connection with U. S. export business in January.

Outlook for Soybean Acreage

We continue to have reports that Illinois soybean acreage will be cut in 1959. John H. Butterfield, Pana, Ill., reports that a survey of Macon County shows an increase of 20% in corn acreage and considerable reduction in soybean acreage. **If price support drops under \$2 the acreage of beans could go down considerably,** Butterfield says. He reports much heated opposition in the area in lower soybean support prices and says

the article by T. A. Hieronymus in January Soybean Digest advocating a \$1.63 support price in 1959 did not find much favor.

Elmer L. Buster, Kansas Soya Products Co., Emporia, Kans., believes the soybean acreage in Kansas should be equal to 1958. He points out that 1958 acreage in Kansas was not as high as some earlier years and that yields were excellent. Mr. Buster does not think that a lower support level would have too much effect on acreage in Kansas.

W. M. Scott, Tallulah, La., looks for less than 5% reduction in bean acreage in his area, with a very small increase in cotton. He says any price support under \$1.80 to \$1.90 will reduce acreage drastically, but in 1960, not 1959.

Scott comments with regard to proposals to lower the support level on 1959-crop soybeans: "I just can't see how the farmer can operate at a steadily decreasing price for his produce in surroundings of steadily increasing costs of production. Any support below \$2 seems entirely unreasonable from this point of view." (See letters from readers on the 1959 price support level on page 14, 15 and 16.)

The Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa called for basic minimum crop supports that will offer "a fair and equitable standard of living for all efficient agricultural producers" coupled with effective compliance controls on production beyond market needs at its convention in Des Moines Jan. 26-28.

Some Bean Movement Reported

There were reports of quite a little country movement of soybeans in various areas in January, with many farmers apparently willing to part with their beans at the \$2.10 level, at least up to the time of the government's announcement of a resealing program on 1958-crop soybeans. Very good movement in central Illinois after Jan. 1 was reported.

O. H. Acord, Kansas, Ill., grain dealer, reports only a slow movement of beans in his area and says farmers are holding for \$2.15. Glen Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, reports slow movement in the Mason City area with farmers willing to sell at 5¢ below.

Chester B. Biddle, Biddle Farms, Remington, Ind., said there were sales from both farm and elevator storage with farmers willing to sell at \$2.10.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., reports heavy movement in his area, but farmers were holding the balance for at least a 10¢ advance. O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo., says a good many beans were sold in his part of Missouri at \$2.07 to \$2.10 to the producer.

Season's Oil Yield Is Down

Oil outturn per bushel of soybeans crushed declined from 11.1 pounds in 1955-56 to 10.7 pounds in 1957-58, and so far this marketing year has averaged 10.5 pounds per bushel, USDA reports. The lower outturn in recent years may reflect in part increased output of degummed soybean oil, which Census Bureau reports as crude oil, states USDA. The degumming process removes phosphatides from the crude oil and therefore the output of degummed soybean oil is somewhat less than the crude oil.

Oil content of 1958-crop beans is reported to be running the lowest in several years in central Illinois. Pogeler at Mason City, Iowa, reports the oil content is averaging out at 17.4%. A Georgia report is that the average oil content is 19.5%.

Because of the relatively small cotton production this past year and the plentiful supply and availability of soybeans, a large number of cottonseed mills probably will turn to soybeans, according to USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

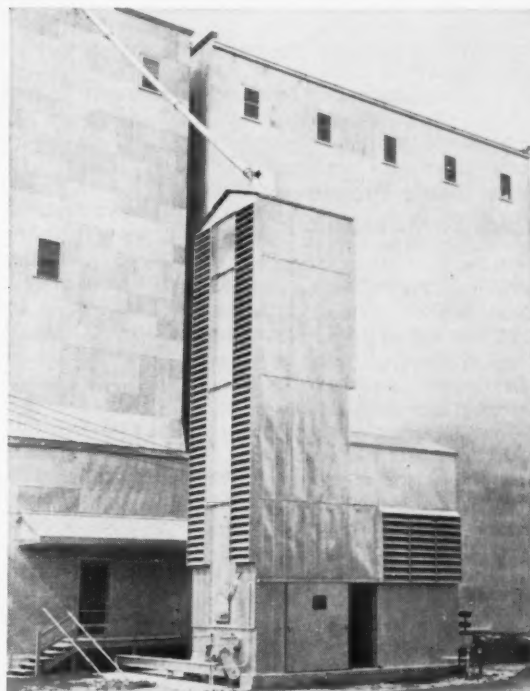
USDA's oilseeds and peanut research and marketing advisory committee met in New Orleans Jan. 26 through 29 to review work in this field and to make recommendations. John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn., director of the American Soybean Association, and Joseph R. Smith, secretary of the Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp., San Francisco, are new members of the committee.

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Higher Soybean Supports or Lower Soybean Supports?

Readers comment on the article by T. A. Hieronymus in the January issue advocating a sharply lower support price on 1959-crop soybeans

Why Don't Programs Raise Farm Income?

DEAR DR. HIERONYMUS:

Your article in the January issue of the Soybean Digest suggesting a \$1.63 1959 support price for soybeans is positively frustrating to us who must depend on soybeans as a major source of our farm income.

One thing that always puzzles me is the fact that our land grant colleges have done such a magnificent job of aiding farmers to increase production but for all practical purposes have rebelled at working toward the perfecting of farm programs that will raise, not lower, farm income.

If the same genius and energy had been put forth to develop sound economic programs that have been put forth to stimulate greater production, we would today have sound farm programs.

Your contention that the lowering of the support price of soybeans will benefit the soybean producer cannot be borne out by facts. Your positive statement that the lowering of supports on soybeans from \$2.56 in 1953 to \$2.04 in 1955 made possible the expansion of soybean acreage over the past 5 years is simply a matter of opinion, and not of fact.

The accumulation of vast surpluses of many farm commodities over the past 5 years in the face of constantly lower prices and lower supports should point out to you and other agricultural economists the folly of your theory that lower prices will

induce greater consumption and will, in the end, bring greater prosperity to agriculture.

It is difficult to understand how one of your intelligence can believe that we in America can, by lowering prices, put foreign producers out of the fat business.

Your own statement indicates that with only a normal yield in 1958 we would have produced 23 million bushels less than our projected domestic and export need. In the face of this, you would drastically reduce support prices and lower farm income.

It is difficult to understand why you would use the prestige of your great University in an attempt to initiate a price war with the peanut grower and other producers of edible fats. You are surely aware that the rather large federal appropriation that comes to your University each year comes from the taxes of the peanut grower of Georgia as well as from the soybean grower of Illinois.

In my opinion your advice of lower supports on soybeans is ill-founded because such lower supports will not materially increase the consumption of soybeans, will lower prices—thus decrease farmer income, will not materially reduce the production of soybeans, and if anyone is benefited, it will be the processor—not the farmer.

Maybe we in agriculture would be well advised to take a page from industry's book of economic facts. Farm equipment manufacturers, as

an example, do not cut prices when demand drops. They simply maintain or raise prices and cut production.

I operate 1,000 acres of good Delta land, 600 of which is normally planted to soybeans.—Lloyd Godley, Osceola, Ark.

Raise Support Price On '59 Crop to \$2.75?

TO THE EDITOR:

As a subscriber to the Soybean Digest for many years, I have recognized that you needed to publish articles covering both the production and processing of soybeans. However, up to this time you have not deserted and turned your back on the cause of the soybean grower who asked only of society that support prices be established that will enable the farmer to maintain his standard of living. To maintain the farmer's standard of living he must have dollars. The only way he can get dollars is to get an adequate price for what he produces.

Recently there was held in Boone a Midwest conference of the National Corn Growers Association and at that time Roswell Garst, a well-known farmer and experienced agriculturist, brought out the fact that in feeding livestock about 6 bushels of carbohydrate are needed for 1 bushel of protein feed. Hence, he felt that the nation should grow more protein feed to balance up the supply of carbohydrates. He pointed

"If the same genius and energy had been put forth to develop sound economic programs that have been put forth to stimulate greater production, we would today have sound farm programs."—Lloyd Godley.

"I do not see why the farmer who is making it possible for the American people to eat as high on the hog as they are has to go broke doing it."—Paul C. Hughes.

"Those of us who have watched the soybean market over the years have confidence in its continued growth. Let's not try to make it grow too fast and cripple our future."—Steve W. Cockerham.

"The soybean enterprise on the average does not pay a very high return."—H. H. Carter.

out that the nation for many years has been producing around 100 million acres of corn and soybeans, that in the year 1958 the proportion was divided about 75 million acres for corn and 25 million acres for soybeans. He opposed the present administration's proposal to cut the support price of soybeans for 1959 by 10% or 15%. He claimed this would reduce the soybean acreage further. Instead, he felt that the government should support soybeans at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel so as to increase soybean acreage and to thus bring about a better balance in the nation between the supply of carbohydrate feeds and protein feeds. This would then expedite balanced sales of carbohydrate feed grains and protein to foreign countries under P. L. 480 and actually thus increase the total corn, grain sorghums and barley sold overseas.

The Soybean Digest and its publishers should adopt the Garst proposal, thereby enabling more soybeans to be produced and thereby increase the importance of the soybean in our agricultural economy.—*Bertram P. Holst, Holst Farms, Boone, Iowa.*

Says Farmers Will look For Alternate Crops

TO THE EDITOR:

If such a support price (\$1.63) was adopted and if the price tended to follow the support price downward I do not see how farmers could help but try to find alternatives.

(Mr. Hughes quotes cost figures supplied by H. H. Carter, associate county agent for Mississippi County, Ark., to show that \$1.63 would be below the cost of production in that county even in an exceptionally good year like 1957 was. See above.)

Quoting Associate County Agent Carter: "The soybean enterprise on the average does not pay a very high return to the farm operator for his labor and management. In fact, the average Mississippi County farmer who makes an average longtime county yield of around 20 to 24 bush-

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION COST AND RELATIONSHIP TO LABOR INCOME AND YIELD PER ACRE. NORTH MISSISSIPPI COUNTY FARMS, 1956 AND 1957

Year and farm grouping	Cost (per bu.)	Labor income (per acre)	Yield (bu.)
1957 (16 farms)			
Low cost half farms	\$1.55	\$18	35
Average all farms	1.70	12	32
High cost half farms	1.85	7	30
1956 (18 farms)			
Low cost farms	2.05	4	24
Average all farms	2.40	— 4	20
High cost half farms	2.75	—12	16

This is seen in the 1956 data. That half of the farmers having the lowest production cost, an average of \$2.05 per bushel, had an average yield of 24 bushels per acre, and earned an average of only \$4 per acre for their labor and management on soybeans. The high cost half farms, with an average yield of 16 bushels, lost \$12 per acre. Even in 1957 with unusually high average yields, the labor income per acre is not very impressive. * Taken from *Changes in Mississippi County Agriculture*, by H. H. Carter, associate county agent.

els per acre and pays one-third rent will just about break even on his soybean enterprise," at prices of recent years.

I believe we will see some reduction in soybean acreage even with a support price of much nearer the \$2 level.

I do not see how the American livestock farmer or the American consumer who likes meat, eggs, milk and poultry at a price he can afford to pay would be willing to jeopardize a plentiful supply of feeds, or to put it another way, I do not see why the farmer who is making it possible for the American people to eat as high on the hog as they are has to go broke doing it.—*Paul C. Hughes, manager Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville, Ark.*

Better Take Our Medicine Now

TO THE EDITOR:

I am an 800-acre cotton and soybean farmer. I live on my farm in Mississippi County. I am also a ginner of cotton. Our gin furnishes money to 30-odd farmers.

The thinking of a great many of the farmers here is that we are in great trouble due to the shortage of allotted cotton acres. We think this

is largely due to high support, mainly for two reasons:

1—Not being competitive with synthetics and foreign cotton.

2—The price was so high that lands that had not grown cotton went into cotton production. Then when allotments came along we whose land grew cotton for 50 or 100 years found our acreage short—being divided among our new growers who were attracted by high supports.

So cotton acreage is short. We are a row crop country and do not want soybeans to make the mistake made with other crops. Soybeans are the only major row crop that so far have not been limited. Let's keep them that way, if it means cheaper beans for a short time.

We know that soybeans have been cheap enough and that the market has expanded from year to year. But we as producers have expanded faster than consumption. If it takes a lower price to cut back production and increase consumption for a short time, we as soybean producers had better take our medicine and be cured in a short time, rather than take no medicine and be sick for a long time.

Those of us who have watched the soybean market over the years have confidence in its continued growth. Let's not try to make it grow too fast and cripple our future.—*Steve W. Cockerham, Manila, Ark.*

\$1.63 Support Price Would Be Ruinous

TO THE EDITOR:

In my opinion that (lowering the support price to \$1.63) would be ruinous.

I have corresponded with Francis Kutish (Iowa State College economist) about this matter. . . . He has expressed an opinion to me that it will be dangerous to make any reduction in the support price of soybeans next year under this year.

Of course the whole trouble comes in that the world oil price is only 9¢ a pound and probably will drop to 8¢ a pound. I think it would be much cheaper for the government to sub-

"I think it would be much cheaper for the government to subsidize oil exports than it would to have the domestic livestock economy get short of protein."—Roswell Garst.

"The Soybean Digest should adopt the Garst proposal and thereby increase the importance of the soybean in our agricultural economy."—Bertram P. Holst.

"In the long run we need upwards of a billion bushels of soybeans. To achieve this volume during the next 10 years we must constantly keep our soybean acreage in balance."—T. A. Hieronymus.

sidize oil exports than it would to have the domestic livestock economy get short of protein.

I frankly think that if the support price is lowered to \$1.80 in the spring of '59, that the corn acreage will go far too high—the soybean acreage far too low—and that as a result, the open market price of soybeans might well reach \$3 a year from today—and that in the spring of 1960, everybody would want to plant everything in sight to soybeans and that we would have a wildly fluctuating acreage and price and everything of that kind.

I would far rather see the thing kept on an even keel and I think the support price should be maintained at least approximately at this year's levels. I don't argue about 10¢ either way. If they leave them as they are or reduce them a dime or increase them a dime, nothing very violent will happen. — Roswell Garst, Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Co., Coon Rapids, Iowa.

A Further Comment By Dr. Hieronymus

Dr. Hieronymus makes the following comments on his article in the January issue:

TO THE EDITOR:

I must confess an error in writing the price support article. Now I know that I was not arguing for lower soybean supports but was arguing for no soybean supports. I think there should be no price supports on soybeans except as one is useful in financing farmers' inventories so they do not have to be sold at harvest.

I do not think that the price support on soybeans should take into

account the support scheme for any other commodity.

In the first place, I do not think that the support price on soybeans is going to appreciably affect the acreage of soybeans in 1959. We are not going to take much land out of soybeans to put it in wheat or cotton. There will be a further trend increase in the shift from oats to soybeans. The increased corn acreage will come out of the soil bank and out of hay and pasture.

Only those farmers who were in compliance with acreage allotments for corn will shift from soybeans to corn. With only 12% of the corn acreage in compliance this past year, such a shift will not take very many acres. *Soybean acreage in 1959 will be the same to very slightly below 1958 regardless of the soybean price support level.*

In spite of our bias in the direction of wanting to see more soybean production, we had better face facts. If we let soybean acreages become over-extended right now and the industry falls further into the clutches of the government we will stop the long-run expansion of the industry.

In the long run we need upwards of a billion bushels of soybeans. To achieve this volume during the next 10 years we must constantly keep our soybean acreage in balance. The more we compromise the economic balance of the soybean industry with support schemes having to do with other crops, the less likely we are to achieve our long run goals. —T. A. Hieronymus, associate professor agricultural marketing, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

Cargill Installs New Storage at Fort Dodge

CARGILL, INC., has completed installation of a 750,000-bushel storage tank at the firm's soybean oil plant at Fort Dodge, Iowa, bringing storage capacity to 1.2-million bushels.

Wendell J. Wheeler, plant manager, said, "Iowa's soybean crop is estimated at a record 78.9 million bushels this year. Our expansion—intended to help provide a steadier, more reliable market for central and western Iowa beans—is a recognition of the upward trend."

The tank is circular—140 feet in diameter and 52 feet high at the sides—with a cone-shaped top 78 feet at the peak. There are no internal posts, a feature which eliminates the need for shoveling or other physical handling by permitting an even flow of soybeans into the tank. Filling and discharging is done by

means of a reversible conveyor belt.

The Fort Dodge installation is one of six Cargill soybean oil extraction and refining plants. Others are in Cedar Rapids and Washington, Iowa, Memphis, Tenn., Chicago, Ill., and Port Cargill, Minn.

Soybean Shipments Through Canal Are Up

NORTHBOUND MOVEMENTS of oilseeds through the Suez Canal in October were almost 9% below those of September and were one-fourth below October 1957 shipments, reports USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

October shipments of soybeans were much higher than those of the previous year, but these were more than offset by a 50% reduction in the quantity of copra moving northward. The decline from September resulted from smaller shipments of both soybeans and copra, only partially offset by larger shipments of peanuts.

Northbound soybean shipments in October were 30% below those of September and were only one-third those of August. However, both September and October shipments were much larger than normal for these months.

OILSEEDS: SUEZ CANAL, NORTHBOUND SHIPMENTS, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1957 AND 1958, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER 1955-56 AND 1957-58¹ (1,000 short tons)

	September		October		October-September 1955-56	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	56 ²	58
Soybean ³ ..	0	50.7	1.1	35.3	508.2	519.2
Copra ..	89.3	60.6	110.2	56.2	771.6	784.8
Peanuts 12.1	3.3	14.3	12.1	369.3	136.7	
Cottonseed ..	22.0	6.6	22.0	4.4	135.6	117.9
Flaxseed ⁴ ..	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.3	43.0	37.5
Others ..	22.0	17.6	19.8	16.5	248.0	205.0
Total..	147.6	139.9	168.5	127.8	2,075.7	1,801.1

¹ Marketing year 1955-56 rather than 1956-57 is given for use in comparisons since Suez Canal was closed November 1956 through March 1957. ² Excludes July 1956 for which no figures are available. ³ To convert to bushels use 33.3 bushels per ton. ⁴ To convert to bushels use 35.7 bushels per ton. Source: Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

Ship 5.5 Million Bushels From Mobile Elevator

GRAIN RECEIPTS by the Public Grain Elevator of the Alabama State Docks Department at Mobile for the fiscal year Oct. 1, 1957 through Sept. 30, 1958 included 5,654,987 bushels of soybeans, the Department reports.

Shipments included 5,561,709 bushels of soybeans.

Receipts for the fiscal year included 1,521 railroad carlots of soybeans, 1,625,497 bushels of soybeans by barge, and 1,353,100 bushels by truck.

Ten carlots of soybean meal pellets were received by the Elevator during the year.

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Lottes Indiana Soybean Champ

WALTER LOTTES, 46-year-old Dubois County farmer, has won the 1958 Indiana soybean crop championship with a yield of 57.6 bushels per acre. This is the fifth highest yield in the 19-year history of the contest. It shaded the 57-bushel yield of John Moorehead, Vanderburgh County, 1957 champion.

Both soybean and corn yield champions were honored during Purdue University's farm science days at the annual Crop Improvement Association banquet. Dr. F. L. Hovde, Purdue president, was joined by state officials in recognizing the outstanding achievements of the Indiana crop champions.

Lottes owns and operates a 410-acre farm of a generally high fertility level. Corn and soybeans are major crops. He planted 45 pounds of Clark soybeans per acre in 38-inch rows with 150 pounds of 4-16-16 starter last May 15. The field had been in alfalfa 2 years before; it tested better than average in both phosphate and potash and showed an ideal test for lime. No special practices were followed. Dubois County Agent C. A. Nicholson said Lottes escaped serious weed competition, common in Indiana in 1958. Nicholson said the Lottes farm is of better than average fertility.

K. E. Beeson, Purdue extension agronomist in charge of the contest

for the Indiana Crop Improvement Association, believes that the one thing that would have given additional bushels per acre from the high-yielding Clark would have been rows narrowed to approximately 30 inches. Tom Maddox, perennial Benton County champion, planted in narrow rows to set the all-time state high yield record of 63.6 bushels in the 1954 contest. Circumstances forced Maddox to use wide rows in 1958, and he checked a yield of 53.6 bushels. The narrow width, however, is not adapted to the equipment of most Indiana farmers.

Yield reports of Dubois County neighbors of Lottes, including Gwen Rudolph and Alfred Bartlet, who won the 5-acre corn championship in 1944, attest to the very good season in Dubois County. However, favorable conditions prevailed throughout the state as indicated by the highest state-wide yield of 26.5 bushels per acre ever reported by Indiana farmers.

George Shell, of Madison County, four-time winner of the state soybean contest, checked 54.7 bushels. Don Stoten Jr., Rush County, checked 54.6. In southern Indiana, Raymond Kaiser, Warrick County, checked 54.3 bushels. In addition, farmers from Lake, Huntington, Vigo, Clay and Vanderburgh Counties made the 50-bushel soybean club in 1958. Of this group, 10 used the late-maturing and high-yielding Clark, and four used the popular earlier Harosoy.

One hundred seventeen farmers in 28 counties competed last year, according to Beeson.

Ontario Yield Contest Top Yield 54.5 Bushels

ONTARIO soybean champion for 1958 is Neil Munro, Glencoe, Middlesex County.

Mr. Munro grew the Harosoy variety in 21-inch rows and produced an average of 46.3 bushels per acre on 5 acres.

Mr. Munro's yield was lower than the second and third place contestants but the awards were based on quality tests and the average yield of the respective districts in which the soybeans were grown, as well as the contestant's average yield.

Mr. Munro had an almost perfect score in weed control. Oil content of

his beans was 17.45%, protein content 34.8%, and seed score 8 out of 10.

Second place winner was Robert Stoltz, Peele Island. His yield was 54.5 bushels, the highest in the competition. Mr. Stoltz also grew the Harosoy variety as did all the contestants with high scores.

The oil content of Mr. Stoltz' beans was 17.8%, and the protein content 38.8%.

Pioneer Hybrid Seeds came in third with a yield of 50.3 bushels, an oil content of 18.5%, and a protein content of 37.7%.

Average yield for region 1 was 43.6 bushels per acre, for region 2, 34.2 bushels, and for region 3, 30.6 bushels.

Mr. Munro lives in region 3, Mr. Stoltz and Pioneer Hybrid Seeds in region 1.

In more favorable seasons than 1958 winning yields in the Ontario contest have been up to 64 bushels per acre. K. E. Fallis, the Ontario Department of Agriculture fieldman, recalls.

Lehe Sweepstakes Winner At Remington, Ind., Show

DALE LEHE, 18, a Jasper County 4-H Club member, won the grand sweepstakes at the 21st annual Remington, Ind., soybean show for the second year in a row.

Both Lehe and Earl Culp, 15, of Remington, who won the reserve grand championship, did it with pecks of Clark variety soybeans.


Lehe said his Clark beans earned him the grand championship both in 1958 and 1957, and the reserve championship in 1956.

A 1958 Remington high school graduate, Lehe now helps his father, Adrian, on the Lehes' 240-acre farm.

"We raise Hawkeye beans," Lehe explained, "but I didn't think they were a show bean." He said he preferred Clark for shows because "it's a nicer showing bean and it's easier to pick."

Experts at the Remington show said the Clark soybean's adaptability is "being stretched" as far north as Remington. About 3 years of early frosts will change the minds of a lot of folks about raising Clark, they said.

William H. Shively, vocation agriculture teacher at Remington since 1945, said the 162 entries in 21 differ-



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ent classes of six divisions made this "the largest show since I've been here."

Six yellow varieties were entered: Chippewa, Lincoln, Harosoy, Hawk-eye, Blackhawk and Clark; and one black variety, Kingwa.

Division champions and their varieties were:

Farmers class, Gilbert Bultemier, of Decatur, Lincoln.

Certified seed division, Silver Lane farms (Glen Kinsell and sons), Remington, Clark.

Open class, Culp, who also won reserve grand championship.

Vocational agriculture, Donald Washburn, Remington, Harosoy.

Junior vocational agriculture, Jerry Wilder, Remington, Clark.

Soybean 4-H division, by county: Benton, David Wilken, Parish Grove township, Hawkeye; Jasper, Lehe; Newton, James Elihah, Brook, who won for the fourth straight year, Hawkeye; White, Glen Jennings, Monticello, who won second straight year, Harosoy.

Kiloga an Improved Variety of Mungbean

AN IMPROVED variety of mungbean—the bean used in producing bean sprouts for Chinese foods—has

been approved for release by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station under the name "Kiloga."

Certified seed will be available for general farm planting in the spring of 1960. Foundation seed for planting by growers of certified seed is now available from the Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks of Oklahoma State University.

40-Inch Rows Lower Yields in Illinois

FARMERS WHO plant soybeans in rows 40 inches apart may be losing 5 or more bushels an acre, according to the latest research results at the University of Illinois.

Tests by agronomists J. W. Pendleton, H. H. Hadley and R. L. Bernard show that highest yields were produced in rows spaced only 24 inches apart. These rows outyielded spacings of 8, 32 and 40 inches.

The agronomists made four different plantings ranging from May 12 through June 27. They used Chippewa, Harosoy, Shelby and Clark varieties. With all planting dates and all varieties, the 24-inch rows produced the highest yields.

It looks as if, any way you figure it, Illinois farmers are losing soy-

Prater Salesman of Year Award to Roland Nelson



PRATER'S salesman-of-the-year award goes to Roland Nelson (right) of Plainfield, Ill. Presentation was made by G. F. Thomas, (left) president of Prater Pulverizer Co., at Prater's 1958 sales convention banquet in Oak Park, Ill.

bean yields by planting in 40-inch rows. The agronomists believe that most farmers have grain drills that they could use to plant their soybeans in narrower rows.

And even though cultivating presents the biggest problem, they feel that this winter would be a good time to rig up a cultivator for narrow rows. Farmers who do so will be all set to pick up a sizable soybean yield bonus next summer.

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India a Logical Protein Market

From an address before the Delhi Rotary Club, New Delhi, India, Jan. 8. Mr. Walley of Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman of the market development committee of the American Soybean Association, and Howard L. Roach, president of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., were in charge of the soybean exhibit at the U. S. Trade Fair in New Delhi Dec. 10-Jan. 10.

By ERSEL WALLEY

THE SOYBEAN CROP, introduced into the United States from the Orient at the turn of the century, did not assume commercial importance until after World War I. The estimated production for 1958 was 574 million bushels, an increase of 70-fold in 30 years.

As a pioneer grower it was my privilege to be identified with this very important and significant development in American agriculture.

Side by side with this increase in production has been the development of many soybean industries large and small. While the best available talent and science have been employed it has been the valuable content of the crop itself that has made such rapid progress possible.

Soybeans contain between 30% and 40% protein and 17% to 20% oil, together with valuable minerals—all suited for human nutrition. In 1935 your own Mr. Gandhi said, "The soybean stands at the top of all known articles of diet because of its high percentage of salts, protein and fat." Time and science have proved his wisdom. I mention science because soybeans are best utilized when processed by one of the many available methods.

Today we have in the United States relatively high food standards—a situation made possible only by soybeans. Currently around 60% of all protein concentrates in the United States come from soybeans. Likewise, soybeans account for over two-thirds of the edible fats and oils produced in the United States from vegetable sources.

My personal enthusiasm for the extended use of soybean products for direct human consumption began in Germany in 1948 when I saw the remarkable results secured from adding full fat soy flakes to the diet of emaciated men being returned as released war prisoners from the slave

labor camps of Siberia. This interest in promoting the use of soybeans as an economic and valuable source of protein and fat for those whose diets are deficient in these essential elements has continued since that time.

In the past 3 years it has been our privilege to cooperate with the Japanese soybean industries in promoting the use of soybeans as food in Japan, through increased use of such foods as tofu, miso, soya sauce and many other soya products more generally known. Hundreds of nutritionists have been trained to carry the story of soy proteins and fats to Japanese households. This has been an important feature of a better diet program that is contributing to the vigor and progress of that nation.

Currently a similar educational program is being carried out in Europe through the Soybean Council of America, Inc., whose president, Howard Roach, is your guest here tonight. Among the many achievements of this effort is the blending of soybean oil with olive oil to produce an acceptable and cheaper cooking oil which will be available in larger quantities to more people.

Another important achievement in Europe is the increased use of soy flour in bread. Adding 5% soy flour greatly increases bread's protein content and value.

You may ask why we came to India. India is important. Here you

have one-seventh of the world's population and one-fifth of the free people of the world. Your future holds great promise. As you industrialize we feel you can and will need to import additional proteins and fats for food. With increasing supplies of soybeans in the United States, we are looking abroad for future customers and we logically came to India.

Contacts made at our soybean exhibit at the U. S. Trade Fair here prove a widespread interest in soybeans in India. We hope you will produce soybeans and learn their high value. We are certain you will then want more than you will choose to produce.

Men at the head of your government, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Desai, your Minister of Finance, and others have visited our exhibit and have shown great interest in soybeans.

We know that U. S. soybeans and soybean products are an economical source of protein and fats. You may desire to import them. We do not take a dim view of your current unfavorable trade balance when we realize your current capital expenditures for future production. We feel you can and will be good customers of ours. So businesswise we feel our visit has been worthwhile.

However, even without assurance of future business, we leave with great faith in India and profound respect for its people.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Farlow Is ASA Executive Assistant



David R. Farlow

DAVID R. FARLOW has been employed as assistant to the executive vice president of the American Soybean Association, Geo. M. Strayer has announced.

Mr. Farlow's headquarters will be at the executive offices in Hudson, Iowa. He will assist Mr. Strayer in the administrative duties of the Association. He will also spend some time on activities of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., as a part of the operating arrangement between the two organizations.

Mr. Farlow was previously em-

played as a cattle buyer for Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

He received his B. S. degree in agriculture from Colorado State University in 1952, then he served 2 years with the U. S. Air Force.

Mr. Farlow is married and has two children.

THE COVER PICTURE

Council Will Also Exhibit At Calcutta Fair Mar. 10

FRONT COVER photo this month was taken as Ersel Walley addressed the Delhi Rotary Club at New Delhi, India.

There was a record attendance and intense interest at the meeting. On the table are shown soybeans, soybean oil and soy flour.

Mr. Walley and Howard L. Roach, president of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., (shown at Mr. Walley's right in the photo), were in charge of the soybean exhibit at the U. S. trade fair in New Delhi Dec. 10 through Jan. 10.

There was a huge attendance at the fair with great interest shown by government officials and the tradespeople of India, with many Indians seeing soybeans and soybean products for the first time. An attractive display of foods using soy products in their manufacture sparked many questions from visitors.

A modern, automatic donut machine demonstrated how delicious wheat flour, soy flour and other ingredients could be after being deep fried as donuts.

Due to the highly favorable reception according to the soybean exhibit at New Delhi, the Soybean Council is repeating the exhibit at a U. S. trade fair in Calcutta, India, Mar. 10-Apr. 10. The Calcutta fair will be sponsored by the U. S. Department of Commerce as was the New Delhi fair.

Fred H. Hafner, director of protein operations, oilseeds division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, will be in charge of the soybean exhibit for the Soybean Council at the Calcutta fair.

Little Change Seen in Japan Oilseed Acreage

JAPANESE production of oilseeds in 1959 may approximate that of 1958, since no significant changes in acreage are expected, reports USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. The

outlook is for slight declines in the areas planted to flaxseed and sesame seed, and for minor expansion in soybean, rapeseed, and peanut acreages.

The 1958 soybean crop was about 5% below the 1957 outturn, with about the same percentage reduction in acreage.

Rapeseed production in 1958 was 7% below that of 1957, and acreage declined 13%.

The domestic supply of rapeseed is expected to be exhausted by the end of February 1959. The government has provided special funds to import 8,000 metric tons (8,818 short tons) during the second half of the Japanese fiscal year 1958 (ending Mar. 31, 1959), and it is unofficially predicted that imports will be increased to around 20,000 metric tons (22,046 short tons).

OILSEEDS: JAPAN, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION BY KIND, 1957 AND 1958

	Acreage		Production	
	1957 ¹	1958 ²	1957 ¹	1958 ²
	1,000 acres		1,000 short tons	
Rapeseed	639	557	315.5	294.2
Peanuts	98	108	55.4	65.0
Sesame seed	21	21	5.6	5.5

	1,000 acres		1,000 bushels	
Soybeans	899	856	16,855	16,057
Flaxseed	39	34	146	130

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. Compiled from official sources.

Quinlan Retires At Allied Mills

J. J. Quinlan, executive vice president, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, retired Dec. 31 after nearly 39 years with the company and its predecessors. He was honored by his associates at a special farewell party at the Union League Club.

Mr. Quinlan joined the American Milling Co. as a bookkeeper at Peoria, Ill., Feb. 1, 1920, after returning from World War I service. Soon thereafter he was made comptroller and assistant secretary-treasurer, a position he held until Allied Mills, Inc., was formed in 1929.

In 1934, he was elevated to vice president of the corporation in charge of sales and production of the Century Distilling Co., a wholly owned subsidiary. When the distillery was sold in 1943, he was put in charge of the soybean processing operations of the company and also in charge of labor relations. In 1957, he became executive vice president.

Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan left New York on a Caribbean cruise Feb. 2. After their return, they will continue to reside in Evanston.

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Increase Likely in Soybean Import Budget

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI

Managing Director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Nikkatsu International Bldg., No. 1, 1-Chome Yurakucho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

SOYBEANS are now used in manufacturing sausage in Japan. Sausage made from tofu or soybean curd with a small percentage of fish meat included is now sold by the tofu manufacturers under the imprint of the Tofu Manufacturers Association.

Studies are being made to produce sausage by using soybean oil meal. But so far none has appeared on the market except for the tofu sausage. Since there are nearly 50,000 tofu makers in Japan the future of tofu sausage is very promising. It will certainly contribute to an increased consumption of soybeans.

Story on Hospital

The Japanese American Soybean Institute quite recently dispatched a newspaper reporter to visit the Tokyo Sanitarium Hospital in the out-

skirts of Tokyo, to observe the diet of the hospital in which various soybean products like sausage, cheese, ice cream, and yogurt are included. These items are prepared by the hospital and supplied to the patients.

Dr. H. W. Miller, director of the International Nutrition Research Foundation, Arlington, Calif., had been surgeon and physician in charge until December 1958. Dr. Miller has had a lifelong experience with soy foods, particularly soy milk.

Just at the moment these soybean products are being prepared only for the use of the hospital patients but it is hoped that they will before long become popular as daily foods among Japanese consumers.

This reporter's story was carried in a daily newspaper to familiarize the public with the new soybean products.

More Imports in 1958

The import of soybeans into Japan during the calendar year 1958 in-

creased by 12% compared with the previous year. (See the tables.)

The government is now working on an import budget for the 1959 fiscal year. Major soybean groups have made strong requests that the government decide on a budget for the import of 1 million metric tons during the coming fiscal year.

Last year's plan was based on a per capita fat consumption of 9 grams. In 1962 it will be on the basis of 12.1 grams per capita. A consumption of 1 gram of oil per capita means 190,000 metric tons of soybeans. If the government plan to be followed is on this basis there will be substantial increases in the import budget for soybeans during the next few years.

SOYBEANS IMPORTED INTO JAPAN DURING JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1958 (METRIC TONS)

	U.S.A.	China	Brazil	Nigeria	Total
Jan.	94,358	23,866	.....	.....	118,473
Feb.	74,689	6,558	.....	.....	81,247
Mar.	47,677	19,438	.....	.....	67,115
Apr.	40,874	7,257	.....	.....	48,131
May	62,400	23,228	.....	.....	85,628
June	40,421	8,510	.....	2,340	51,271
July	51,664	342	.....	201	52,207
Aug.	53,646	13	.....	2,132	55,822
Sept.	124,439	12	990	1,530	127,341
Oct.	44,970	.....	1,187	1,207	47,614
Nov.	41,859	.....	15,607	555	58,132
Dec. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*111,924

Total 676,997 89,224 17,784 7,965 904,905
Imported from others: Jan. 249, Aug. 31, Sept. 370, Oct. 250, Nov. 111.

* Details not available yet.

SOYBEANS IMPORTED INTO JAPAN DURING JANUARY-DECEMBER 1957 (METRIC TONS)

	U.S.A.	China	Others	Total
January	59,072	20,127	.....	79,199
February	66,041	4,895	7	70,943
March	55,792	19,592	.....	75,384
April	47,174	13,742	.....	60,916
May	56,254	28,674	15	84,943
June	55,694	18,173	.....	73,867
July	28,860	40,131	.....	68,991
August	22,553	10,392	100	33,045
September	52,806	20,349	.....	73,155
October	51,801	16,491	.....	68,292
November	29,012	4,799	.....	33,811
December	79,300	2,242	351	81,893
Total	604,359	199,607	473	804,439

Cargill, Inc., Forms New Research Division

FORMATION of a new operating division devoted to research and product development was announced by Cargill, Inc., at Minneapolis, Minn.

Herbert B. Junea, vice president in charge of administrative services, has been named head of the new organization.

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Now you can make rapid, easily made and accurate fat and oil content determinations on all fat and oil bearing products. Soybean processors say that non-technical personnel can make tests at 1/2 the cost and 1/20 the time—with, plus or minus, .5 of 1% of the accuracy determined by official laboratory methods. Write for complete information:

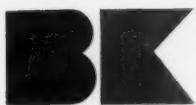
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EQUIPMENT COMPANY

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Blaw-Knox builds for Honeymead . . . a continuous, high vacuum deodorization unit with a daily capacity equivalent to 8% of all the soybean oil processed in the country. This modern unit features a special soaking section that guards against flavor reversion.



World's largest deodorizer upgrades 600,000 pounds of soybean oil a day

With this giant deodorizer Honeymead Products Company completes the third step of an expansion program that started in 1953. At that time Blaw-Knox designed and built a 500-ton-per-day Rotocel solvent extraction plant for this progressive company. By 1956 facilities were expanded and production climbed to a record breaking 1200-tons-per-day. Now this pace setting deodorizer makes Honeymead a leader in large scale continuous refining of soybean oil into edible products.

Such pioneering projects are typical of the over 100 fats and oils plants engineered and built by Blaw-Knox. To see how this experienced technical

know-how works for you in your own plans for new processes, plant expansion or modernization, contact our engineers.

For a concise survey of Blaw-Knox's complete engineering and construction services for this booming industry, send for Bulletin 2515. Blaw-Knox Company, Chemical Plants Division with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Branch offices in New York, Chicago, Haddon Heights, New Jersey, Birmingham, Washington, D.C. and San Francisco.

for plants of distinction . . .



PUBLICATIONS

Offers New Method of Inoculation

A NEW WAY to apply inoculant to legume seed that gives particularly good results in dry soils is described in a newly revised version of the U. S. Department of Agriculture farmers' bulletin, "Legume Inoculation, What It Is and What It Does."

Growers of such legume crops as alfalfa, soybeans, and clover commonly inoculate seeds with nitrogen-fixing bacteria cultures to get high protein livestock feed and to provide high quality organic material to build up soil nutrients for future crops.

The new treatment consists of mixing seed and inoculant with corn syrup for molasses, instead of water. When water is used, inoculation is often not effective in dry soils because the bacteria soon die from lack of moisture. The use of syrup or molasses helps to overcome this difficulty by helping to keep the bacteria alive in the soil for as long as 2 to 3 weeks. If it should fail to rain during this period, farmers are advised to re-inoculate the soil.

Tests by scientists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service increased alfalfa hay yields 84% over conventional inoculation procedures in dry North Carolina soils.

Inoculation exploits the phenomenon of nitrogen fixation. After the seed is planted and starts to grow,

the bacteria cling to the plant roots, form nodules, and convert atmospheric nitrogen to a form which the plant can use to build protein.

The inoculation process is especially effective where the natural supply of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil is low. Healthy plants are generally produced in soils abundantly endowed with the bacteria and necessary plant nutrients exclusive of nitrogen.

Single copies of *Legume Inoculation, What It is and What it Does*, Farmers Bulletin No. 2003, are free on request from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Miscellaneous

A New Method of Obtaining Systemic Infection of Soybeans by Peronospora manshurica (Naoum.) Syd. By Vernyl D. Pederson. Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science, Vol. 65, Nov. 20, 1958. Ames, Iowa.

Studies of a Seedling Blight of Soybeans and the Etiology of the Causal Fungus, Diaporthe phaseolorum var. caulivora. By John Dunleavy. Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science, Vol. 65, Nov. 20, 1958. Ames, Iowa.

Weed Control Recommendations. Bulletin 556. Mississippi State College, Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss.

BOOKS

Exhaustive New Volume On Plant Proteins

A NEW VOLUME, *Processed Plant Protein Foodstuffs*, tells about the sources, production, and processing of plant protein foodstuffs and about how they are used and why they are used.

The general aim of the work is to present information needed alike by growers, and the producers and users of plant proteins.

The book should have special value because of the extensive, detailed information it gives on composition, processing, and utilization of all major sources of processed plant proteins.

The contributors to the volume

are highly qualified men and have been drawn from scientific and medical institutions, universities, agricultural experiment stations, and processing and feeding industries.

The introduction is by Aaron M. Altschul, the editor, and L. M. Anson. C. M. Lyman of Texas A & M College, in a general discussion of proteins, describes their nature and their function in nutrition.

"Plant Proteins" are discussed by A. Bondi of Israel. "Processing of Oilseeds" is reviewed by H. D. Fincher of Anderson, Clayton & Co. with emphasis on the nature of the products. Irvin E. Liener, University of Minnesota, presents information on the "Effect of Heat on Plant Proteins." Other factors that affect the value of meals are discussed by K. A. Kuiken of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp. There's a chapter on the methods of measuring protein quality in meals by C. R. Grau, University of California, and R. Carroll, formerly of Quaker Oats Co.

Reviews on the use of meals and urea in mixed feeds by N. R. Ellis of U. S. Department of Agriculture and J. K. Loosli of Cornell University provide information on how protein meals are used and the nature of competition from urea. Use of synthetic amino acids to improve the usefulness of oilseed meals is discussed by J. Waddell, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Importance of oilseed meals in human foods gives added significance to the chapters, "Plant Proteins as Human Food," by R. F. A. Dean of Uganda; "Vegetable Protein Isolates," by A. K. Smith, Northern Utilization Research and Development Division; and "Potential Uses of Isolated Oilseed Protein in Foodstuffs," by M. L. Anson, formerly of Unilever.

Soybean proteins are reviewed in two chapters. The meal is covered by W. W. Cravens and E. Sipos, McMillen Feed Mills; and the isolated protein by S. J. Circle and D. W. Johnson of the Glidden Co.

Other meals covered include cottonseed, sesame, linseed, coconut, peanut, palm kernel, rapeseed, mustard seed, poppy seed, sunflower seed, safflower, and castor and tung.

The amino acid composition of all major protein sources is summarized in tables prepared by T. H. Hopper of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Processed Plant Protein Foodstuffs. Edited by Aaron M. Altschul and published by Academic Press. 955 pages. Price \$26. Order from Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

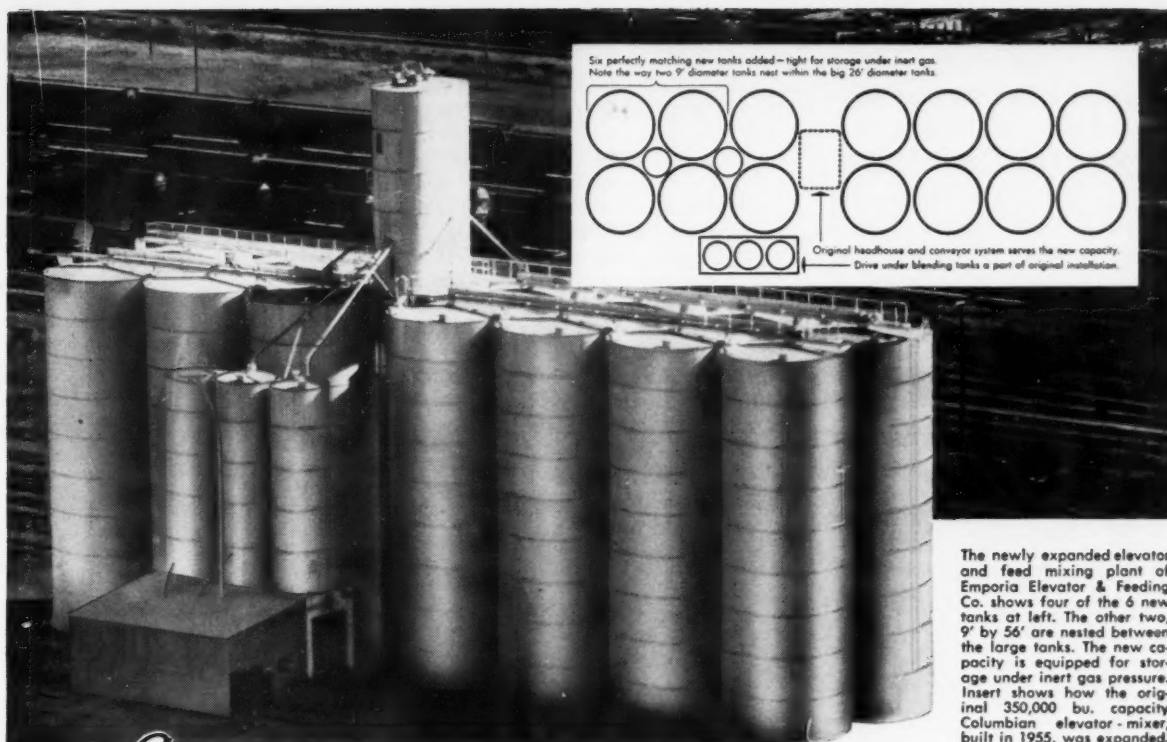
WANTED:

- 1) Boiler, about 20,000 lbs/hr, working pressure 350-400 p.s.i. complete with pumps & control instruments with or without back pressure steam driven alternator set wound for around 400 Volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.
- 2) Hydrogenation unit for 5-10 tons of Soybean oil per 24 hours with or without electrolytic Hydrogen Generating plant.
- 3) Girdler Votator single tray, about 1500 lbs. per hour, deodorizer unit complete with Dowtherm evaporating system, ejector assembly, filter and instruments.
- 4) Spectrophotometers and Colorimeters.

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Hudson, Iowa



Six perfectly matching new tanks added—right for storage under inert gas. Note the way two 9' diameter tanks nest within the big 26' diameter tanks.

Original headhouse and conveyor system serves the new capacity. Drive under blending tanks a part of original installation.

The newly expanded elevator and feed mixing plant of Emporia Elevator & Feeding Co. shows four of the 6 new tanks at left. The other two, 9' by 56' are nested between the large tanks. The new capacity is equipped for storage under inert gas pressure. Insert shows how the original 350,000 bu. capacity Columbian elevator-mixer, built in 1955, was expanded.

Expanding
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Designed for Grain Storage Columbian rigid frame steel buildings are widely used for flat grain storage because of their unique, reinforced construction, designed to withstand the horizontal pressures of stored grain at the lower walls and ends. At top, a 50' x 160' x 14' Columbian grain storage building of the Ingelhart Corp., Falls City, Neb.; at bottom, a similar Columbian building of W. R. Milling Co., Conway, Kansas. Columbian Steel Grain Storage buildings, easily erected, are available in 40', 50', 60' and 70' widths and any desired length.

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Within just three years, Emporia Elevator & Feeding Company's 350,000 bu. Columbian bolted steel elevator has proved so profitable that the company has increased the capacity to 496,200 bushels... with 6 more Columbian Bolted Steel Tanks.

By "Look Ahead" engineering of the original efficient installation and expansion with additional Columbian tanks, the Emporia, Kansas, firm got a three way bonus:

Perfect matching of the four new 26' by 72' storage tanks with the ten similar tanks built in 1955 provides efficient integration of the new capacity, hooked up to the same head house and conveying system.

Extra Capacity of 6,200 bu. in two 9' by 56' tanks nested between the larger tanks, making maximum use of the land area.

Gas-Tight Storage for keeping dehydrated alfalfa pellets under inert gas pressure, is a feature of the entire new installation. The original tanks will also be gradually converted to inert gas storage—a relatively easy change because of the inherent tightness of Columbian Bolted Steel Tanks.

Whether your own needs are a one-tank expansion or a completely modern new elevator with blending and mixing facilities, it will pay you to consider fire-safe, economical, Columbian Bolted Steel Tanks—and to consult Columbian engineers. Write for the new Columbian Bolted Steel Elevator Book, today.

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STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian... First for Lasting Strength

GRITS and FLAKES . . . from the World of Soy

Announce Retirement of Greenfield at Staley's



William B. Bishop, Sr.



R. E. Greenfield

The forthcoming retirement of Dr. R. E. Greenfield, vice president, manufacturing, has been announced by the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill., together with some resulting administrative changes in the company's manufacturing division.

Dr. Greenfield will retire Mar. 1, after 33 years with the company. He is 65.

William B. Bishop, Sr., was named general superintendent, effective Jan. 1. He has been technical superintendent.

G. James Dustin was named technical superintendent, and W. Robert Schwandt methods and materials superintendent, succeeding Dustin. Schwandt has been assistant superintendent of the dry starch section.

Dr. Greenfield joined Staley's in 1926 as a research chemist. He be-

came assistant general superintendent in 1935, technical superintendent in 1944, general superintendent in 1946, a director and member of the executive committee in 1947, and vice president in charge of manufacturing in 1951.

Bishop joined Staley's as a chemical engineer in 1927. He became chief chemical engineer in 1944, and has been technical superintendent since 1946.

Dustin has been with the company 20 years. He joined Staley's as a chemical engineer, and has been methods and materials superintendent since 1956.

Schwandt was with Monsanto Chemical Co. at Dayton, Ohio, before joining Staley's as a junior chemical engineer in 1945.

Bauer Bros. Appoint McNeil Sales Manager

William M. McNeil, formerly of Chicago, has been appointed general sales manager of the industrial grinding division, by the **Bauer Brothers Co.**, Springfield, Ohio.



William M. McNeil

From 1947 until joining Bauer in his new position, McNeil was with the Celotex Corp.

as production manager of gypsum and wool operations and later as assistant to the vice president, operations.

Chase Bag Co. Has Elected Officers

Chase Bag Co., New York, nationwide multi-plant manufacturer of packaging products, announced election of the following officers at a meeting of its board of directors:

Elliot K. Ludington, Jr., elected executive vice president. Mr. Ludington was formerly vice president in charge of the firm's paper bag division.

Francis H. Ludington, Jr., elected vice president and treasurer, effective Mar. 1, succeeding Charles S. Sheldon who will retire on that date. Mr. Ludington has been vice president in charge of production.

W. N. Brock, formerly vice president and general sales manager, elected vice president, director of sales.

H. B. Rue, formerly sales manager of the firm's textile division, elected vice president and general sales manager, succeeding Mr. Brock.

R. H. Ayres, formerly sales manager of the firm's paper bag division, elected vice president, paper bag division, succeeding E. K. Ludington, Jr.



William N. Brock

Woodson-Tenent Co. Mark Their 25th Anniversary

The **Woodson-Tenent Laboratories**, Memphis, Tenn., mark their 25th anniversary this year, with over 1 million samples analyzed since 1935.

To serve the industry, the firm operates seven laboratories, located at Chicago and Cairo, Ill., Des Moines, Iowa, Little Rock and Wilson, Ark., Clarksdale, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn.

Partners are E. H. Tenent, Sr., E. H. Tenent, Jr., and P. F. Woodson.

The promotion of Howard A. Watters to the position of assistant to the president was announced by **Central Soya Co., Inc.**, Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Watters will assist the president's office in all phases of the company's operation. He joined Central Soya in 1955 and was named chairman of the advisory board in 1958.

ANNOUNCING

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TWO & THREE PAIR HIGH

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ROSS HEAVY DUTY SOYBEAN MILL

This new Ross Model mill is the latest addition to the Ross line of Roller Mills, for over 25 years the Acme of perfection in roller mills and rolls for all purposes: grinding, crimping, crumbling, cracking and flaking. 24 Sizes in four different models available. Standard Rollerator, Heavy Duty, Heavy Duty Jr. and 2 High Models.

The Ross Heavy Duty 2 and 3 Pair High Heavy Duty Soybean Mill or Cracking Mill is a specially designed unit for the cutting and processing of soybeans and other hard grains. Each unit is expressly designed for the heavy duty 24 hour service requirements necessary to process soybeans. Equipped with special alloy Turn-Tuff rolls of highest quality, you are assured of maximum service with the special Turner Rolls of super hard quality. Heavy Duty 1/2" steel seamless welded housing with oversize roller bearings and special solid corrugated feeder rolls of semi steel, all stainless steel gates, heavy plated fittings, heavy duty enclosed chain differential drives with positive roll tramming, quick throwout levers and shear washer protection for rolls. A special soybean corrugation is usually used on these mills available in reduction multiples of 4-5 to 12-14 corrugations per inch, with differentials to suit.

All Ross units are furnished with highest grade deep chill, Turn-Tuff chilled iron rolls by Turner, Worlds largest roll makers. Tough hard biting corrugations for years of service.

- ★ No Gadgets ★ 24 Hour Service ★ Positive Tram & Roll Setting
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OKLA. CITY, OKLA.

To Build Processing Plant at Norfolk

Plans for construction at Norfolk, Va., of a major soybean processing plant—the largest in the surrounding five-state area—were announced by **Cargill, Inc.**, Minneapolis, nationwide grain handling and processing firm.

Fred M. Seed, vice president in charge of the firm's vegetable oil division, said the company also plans construction or purchase of "several" procurement-station grain elevators at locations still undetermined in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and North and South Carolina.



Fred M. Seed

The new extraction plant, to have an initial capacity of 7 million bushels annually, will be built adjacent to a present 2,250,000-bushel Cargill export grain elevator on the Norfolk ocean-front.

The official's statement, which pointed out that soybeans are an increasingly important part of the cash grain production of the five states, said the network of new installations "will provide soybean producers with significantly improved local markets." He pointed out that at present the area is largely dependent on overseas export to provide commercial outlets.

The processing plant will serve the growing demand for high-quality soybean meal in important poultry and livestock areas near the Eastern shore. It will also provide soybean oil to edible-oil users in the densely populated Eastern states and will export oil to fill foreign demand.

"Plans call for completion of the plant by Oct. 1, 1959, to handle new-crop soybeans. Details of construction, contracts to be let, etc., are now being determined and will be made public as quickly as possible," the announcement said.

The 8th annual cottonseed processing clinic of the **Valley Oilseed Processors Association, Inc.**, will be held at USDA's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division in New Orleans Feb. 16-17. Hotel reservations and information concerning the clinic may be had by writing Nestor B. Knoepfler, assistant to the director, Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, Agricultural Research Serv-

ice, P. O. Box 7307, New Orleans 19, La.

C. C. "Tex" Fawcett, art director of **Ralston Purina Co.** and a widely known dog judge and authority, has been named director of Purina's newly created dog care division, it has been announced by Raymond E. Rowland, president.

Midwinter meeting of the **Mid-south Soybean and Grain Shippers Association** will be held at Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 18, Paul C. Hughes, secretary-treasurer, has announced. The meeting will deal with management problems.

N. Hunt Moore & Associates are now located at 3373 Poplar Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. They have taken on the representation of Aeroglide grain driers in the Memphis territory.

R. N. Blaize, president of **Eastern States Petroleum & Chemical Corp.**, has announced the appointment of J. R. Caudle as senior vice president of all sales. This office is a new position in the company. In addition to managing the petroleum and chemical sales departments, Mr. Caudle will have under his direction the traffic and marketing departments.



Storage capacity totals more than 14 million pounds. Controlled heat enables us to move products through the tanks in cold weather.



Three tankwagons can be unloaded simultaneously.



Three barges are loaded and moved monthly.

SOYBEAN OIL

Movement from
Midwest Points to
New York Harbor
STORAGE

Twenty 47,000-lb.-capacity tanktrucks pick up soybean oil from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio points for delivery to Toledo.

Three 2,500-ton-capacity barges moved monthly from Toledo to New York harbor during the open season.

METROPOLITAN Fats and Oils, Inc.

Foot of East 22nd Street

Bayonne, N. J.

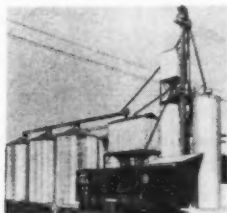
Toledo, Ohio Division
Foot of Congress Street

Phone Cherry 2-6253

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

STORAGE BINS. New "commercial size" corrugated grain bins that provide up to 15,000 bushels of low cost auxiliary or full time elevator storage have been announced by Butler Manufacturing Co.

These new galvanized steel bins are 18 feet, 21 feet, and 24 feet diameters, with heights up to 40 feet.



Elevators with several of these new large size bins can easily separate the different types and grades of grain on receipt and proceed with positive grain conditioning and storage with accurate blending.

Push button loading and unloading is possible with all commercial size bins. The

bins are equipped with an auger tube for center draw-off of grain or they can be erected with concrete hoppers and bazooka augers, flat bottoms with screw conveyor or other mechanical unloading equipment that can be connected to existing conveying systems.

Local contractors or work crews can easily erect commercial size grain bins without welding, field modification or special erection training.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2a, Hudson, Iowa.

MOISTURE BALANCE. A new and improved moisture balance for fast and accurate determinations of moisture content in a wide variety of materials has been designed by Central Scientific Co.

Principal feature of the new model is its built-in autotransformer which regulates voltage automatically and provides more convenient temperature control than previous moisture balances in which the autotransformer was a separate unit.

Materials for which the balance may be used with a high degree of accuracy include soybean products.

The balance is simple to operate by even an inexperienced laboratory technician, and reduces to a few minutes the time required for an accurate moisture test.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2b, Hudson, Iowa.

COMBINES. The J. I. Case Co. recently unveiled its models 800 and 1000 self-propelled combines.

The company states its new 800 combine (shown

here) is ideally suited for medium and large acreage farms. It is available with 10-, 12-, and 14-foot headers.

Its 32-inch rub bar or spike tooth cylinder will thresh all types of grain and seed crops in all conditions. With a 12-foot header it has a capacity of up to 50 acres per day.

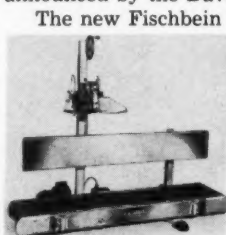
The company claims the Model 1000 combine is the largest combine manufactured in the United States. It is designed especially for the custom operator or large grain producer.

With 14-foot header, it has a capacity of up to 80 acres a day.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2f, Hudson, Iowa.



BAG CLOSER. The introduction of a new bag closer making the closing of paper bags automatic has been announced by the Dave Fischbein Co.



The new Fischbein bag closer, series BA, is designed so that the bags themselves start the sewing operation when they reach the sewing head. After the sewing is completed, the thread is cut automatically and the sewing action stops as the conveyor belt continues to move the bag.

This new, easy-to-install unit closes paper bags at the rate of 30 feet per minute.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2e, Hudson, Iowa.

WEED CONTROL. A 12-minute, 16 mm. full color and sound movie that describes modern weed control practices has been produced by Stauffer Chemical Co.

The film depicts the most efficient methods of applying both granular and liquid herbicides and illustrates the weed control efficacy of Stauffer's pre-emergence herbicide, Eptam.

Also shown are a series of field tests that portray the increased crop yields that result from herbicide treatments.

Prints of the film may be obtained on loan without charge by contacting Stauffer offices or by writing Soybean Digest 2d, Hudson, Iowa.

MILLING EQUIPMENT. Illustrating and describing 37 Prater products, a handy new brochure is designed as a file folder for every custom milling equipment reference file.

Also featured are Prater engineering services, research and development, as well as design and production.

Copies of brochure CL-159 may be secured by writing Soybean Digest 2c, Hudson, Iowa.



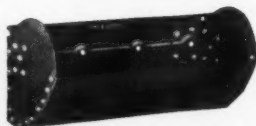
BIN LEVEL CONTROL. Both standard and explosion-proof models of the Roto-Bindicator, made by the Bindicator Co., specialists in bin level control, now bear the label of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., according to latest specifications.

The standard and explosion proof models are each four in number.

For further information write, Soybean Digest 2g, Hudson, Iowa.

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SUPERIOR
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DP-OK-CC-V**



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PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

HIGH-CLASS SOYBEANS ARE WEED-PROTECTED WITH ALANAP

Naugatuck's Alanap-3 kills off weeds as they begin to sprout and as they emerge from the ground. You can increase your soybean yields up to three to four bushels per acre.

You can plant crops earlier, harvest them earlier, with fewer cultivations. You also get faster combining, and less combine wear. Little or no dockage. Alanap-3 is safe, easy to apply, non-irritating. Costs little when you realize it reduces hand and machine weeding.

Order your Alanap-3 from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate immediate source of supply.

Note weed choked
untreated rows



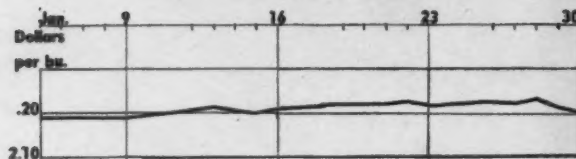
United States Rubber

Naugatuck Chemical Division

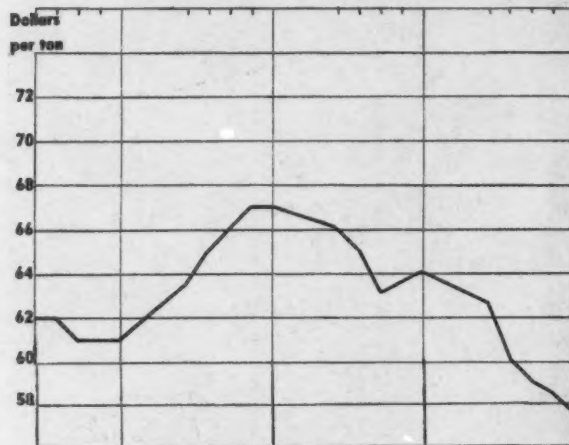
285 Ah Elm Street, Naugatuck, Connecticut

producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap, Dureset.

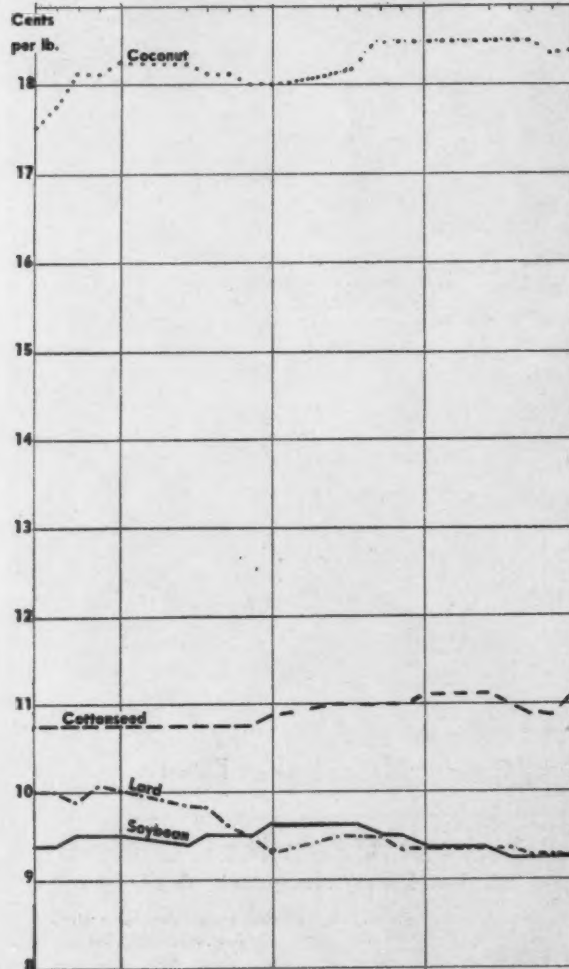
DAILY MARKET PRICES No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



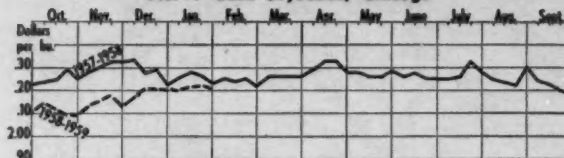
Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



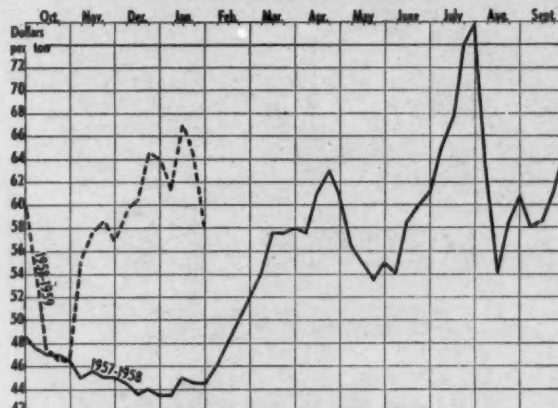
Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



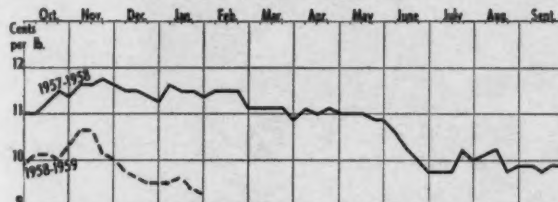
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close) No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankeons



January Markets

THE CASH SOYBEAN market edged up just a trifle in January and there was little net change in soybean oil. Meal pushed up to new seasonal highs in mid-month, then dropped back to the lowest point since the first of December.

On the whole meal demand was active and mixed feed orders held up better than expected.

Bullish factors were the resale program for 1958-crop soybeans and the optimistic outlook for increased oil exports. Bearish influences included disappointing export sales to date of whole soybeans.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ per pound during January. Acid soybean soap stock advanced from 4½¢ to 4¾¢, and raw soybean soap stock remained at 1¾¢ per pound.

1957 AND 1958 SOYBEAN CROPS

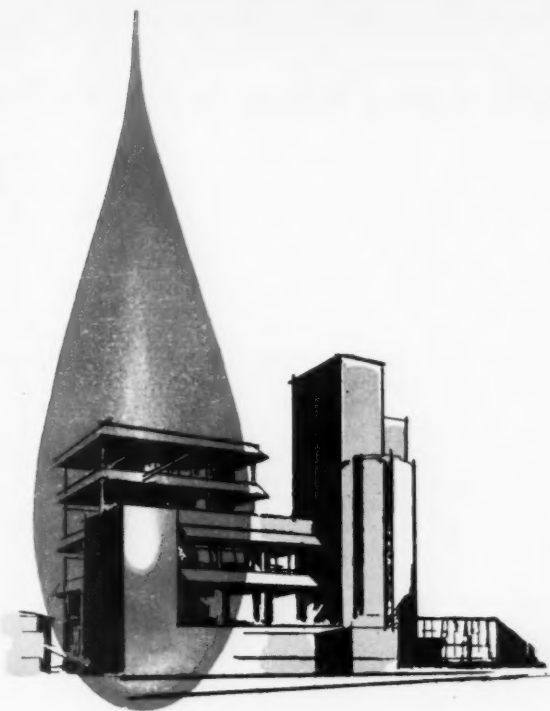
	1958	1957
Soybean stocks in all positions Jan. 1	469,077,000 bu.	382,034,000 bu.
Total soybeans placed under price support Dec. 31	97,684,000 bu.	41,104,000 bu.*
Total soybeans withdrawn from support as of Dec. 31	166,000 bu.	77,000 bu.*
Soybeans crushed first quarter	101,341,323.9 bu.	85,700,000 bu.
Balance on hand for processing or export Jan. 1	433,077,000 bu.†	344,013,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export plus lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-Jan. 23	45,034,073 bu.	46,503,609 bu.

*Dec. 15. †Stocks all positions less 36 million bushels for farm use.

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with

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Extractors who use Espesol Normal Hexane and Heptane realize more profits because their low vapor pressure and narrow boiling range (Typicals: Hexane, 152°-156°F; Heptane, 201°-207°F) afford higher solvent recovery and maximum oil yields, plus increased efficiency of plant operation. By a unique process of controlled hydrocarbon breakdown, extractors receive fine quality Espesol solvents containing a high percentage of paraffins and with an extremely low aromatic and naphthene content. Sulphur content is very low, yielding finer quality extracted oils with reduced odor and color.

Complete stocks are available for super-fast delivery from Eastern States' strategically located terminals—by truck, tank car, barge and drum.

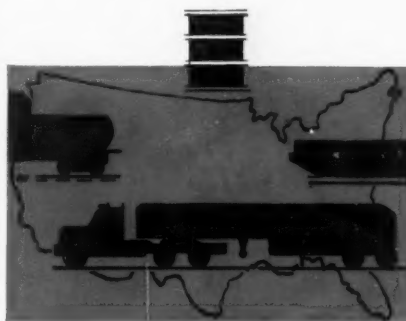


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Savannah, Georgia
Carteret, New Jersey
Los Angeles, California



USDA Sees a Boom in P.L. 480 Business

A BOOM IN Public Law 480 business has sent the official estimate of edible oil exports for the current marketing year to 1.3 billion pounds. This is up 200 million pounds from the preliminary estimate made early in the season.

A billion pounds are expected to move under the 480 program alone. The balance will be commercial exports.

For the first time USDA officially put out a figure on the amount of 480 oil exports anticipated. This in itself reflects the confidence officials have that this large volume will be moved during the marketing year.

Around 800 million pounds of edible oils have been authorized under the 480 program, officials report. Half of this has been authorized for Spain, and it is suggested in USDA that the Spanish program could go a little higher.

Last year 835 million pounds of edible oils were programmed under 480; 690 million pounds shipped. Officials seem to be more confident this time that authorizations this year will be converted into actual exports.

In fact, it is said that the 1 billion pound figure for the 480 program is not as large as could have been set by totalling individual items. Nor does it include any possible

shipments during the year of cottonseed oil taken over by CCC.

This year's comparatively low price for oil; the sustained demand for oilseed meals; good processing margins are all a part of the background for the large crush of soybeans and export confidence, but this isn't the whole story.

A main factor is that officialdom has decided to go to work on moving oil through the 480 program. Behind this is the large supply of soybeans, the prospect of still bigger supplies coming on in another season, plus some expert nudging by some trade and farm groups.

Coupled with this, Congress is beginning to come to life on new farm legislation for this year. Some form of direct payment bill for major crops is under study. A new operating block is beginning to form in the Senate agriculture committee, with Senators Humphrey of Minnesota and Talmadge of Georgia linking the South with the Cornbelt and the West.

In any consideration of new legislation the expanded use of surplus crops as an instrument of foreign policy in competition with the Soviet block will be in the forefront.

As a part of this, it appears likely for the first time that legislation making it mandatory for the Department of Agriculture to make surplus oils available for domestic and overseas welfare purposes will be passed by Congress this session. USDA has authority to do this, but it is optional.

Commodity Credit has around 180 million pounds of cottonseed oil taken in price support operations last fall. Budget Bureau has directed that this be carried, at least for the time being, in inventory as an asset, rather than to be released and be shown as an expenditure. Those arguing for release of the oil now claim total cost will be smaller in the long run.

There will be added emphasis on the use of such programs as P. L. 480 in helping under-developed countries to convert from largely agricultural economies to the production of more industrial goods.

In his budget message the President asks authority to use another \$1.5 billion worth of surplus commodities for the P. L. 480 program. This would increase CCC authority to incur dollar losses from a total



By **PORTER M. HEDGE**
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

of \$6,250 million authorized so far to \$7,750 million. Over \$1 billion of the proposed new authorization would be for title I uses—exchange of commodities for foreign currencies.

USDA is estimating the average price for soybeans this year will be around \$1.97 a bushel. This would be the lowest average in 15 years. However, the prospect is for lower prices in the year following the 1959 harvest if weather is average.

While nothing official has been said about soybean acreage, the feeling here has been that corn acreage will increase to around 80 million, and soybeans take only a modest drop in the coming season. This is based on reports brought back from trips to the country more than anything else.

Cotton people doubt that cotton acres will go as high as some had felt earlier—not over 18 million acres. While this is a sizable increase, it's not as high as earlier estimates of up to 20 million.

Price Support

A price support for soybeans produced in 1959 of between \$1.90 and \$1.95 a bushel is anticipated now. This won't be decided until later in the year, and until the new base periods for calculating parity are available at the end of January.

With soybean meal prices holding up due to strong demand and oil prices relatively low, margins have widened. USDA figures show that the spread between average spot prices for soybeans at Decatur and the yield of products from a bushel of soybeans averaged 26¢ during the 1951-55 period.

This spread increased to 28¢ in 1956-57 and averaged 33¢ during 1957-58. It rose to 49¢ in November, and to 46¢ in December of 1958.

Grain officials are expecting up to 150 million bushels of soybeans to go under price support from the 1958 crop. A very tentative estimate is around 125 million under loan, and

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25 million under purchase agreement.

Deliveries from the 1958 crop are expected to be in the area of 110 million bushels, with CCC selling some 35 to 40 million bushels between now and next October. CCC holds about 12 million bushels of 1957-crop beans now.

Sale of these beans has been resumed, but officials say this is not to be pushed to the extent it will hurt the market. The intent is to feed beans into the market slowly between now and time to take over 1958 crop beans.

Carryover

Official estimate of carryover is now 90 million bushels, with 5 to 10 million bushels of these being held commercially. The new estimate of crush is 390 million bushels for the present marketing season. Exports are expected to be only 85 million now, a drop of 5 million in the estimate since early in the year. Whole beans aren't moving quite as fast as expected.

Farmers had put 97,683,948 bushels of soybeans under price support through Dec. 31. Sixty-two million bushels were warehouse stored; 34 million farm stored; 1.5 million under purchase agreement.

Reseal Program

The first reseal program for soybeans will be conducted in the spring-summer of 1959 to encourage farmers to hold beans on the farm.

As an incentive farmers will be offered storage payments of 16¢ a bushel in some states, and 17¢ in others. The program is being offered, says USDA, because of heavier supplies moving under price support and the heavy demand being placed already on storage facilities for all grain crops.

The program will be made available in states and areas to be recommended by state ASC committees and approved in Washington. The feasibility of safe storage and storage requirements for the next take-over of crops are factors to be considered.

Applications for reseal are wanted in county ASC offices two to three weeks before maturity date for soybean loans—May 31. If resealed beans are redeemed ahead of the new maturity date, a farmer's storage payment will be prorated. Payments will be made at the end of the storage period.

USDA says in its announcement: "Storage payments will provide a source of supplementary income to producers who have available storage or build new storage. Farmers

can add needed buildings to their farm plants, and at the same time help pay for the cost through reseal storage payments. Early announcement is being made to give farmers more time in which to make their storage plans."

Soybeans Second Most Profitable in Illinois

SOYBEANS run corn a close second as the most profitable crop for central Illinois farmers. That's what is shown by the 1957 cost records of

36 farmers cooperating with University of Illinois agricultural economics research workers.

A. G. Mueller, in charge of detailed cost research, reports that in 1957 corn raised on medium grade land in central Illinois returned \$24.86 an acre for management profits. Soybeans returned \$23.78 an acre. The beans averaged 33 bushels an acre and were valued at \$2.15 a bushel.

Oats showed a loss of \$20.87 an acre, and hay and pasture \$10.79 an acre.



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For safe shipment—low cost—in bags easy to fill, close, stack and store... always insist on Chase dependability. Make a single call, order any or all—any type, any size, any quantity.

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- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.
Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

FOR SALE—FORDS PORTABLE feed grinder with mixers. Have one exceptionally good used outfit. H. L. Myers, Route No. 3, Alliance, Ohio. Phone TA3-7209.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACK- ing rolls, meal coolers and driers and roller mills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON Expellers and French screw-presses, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammer mills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 1923 Hayselton Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

COMPLETE HAMMERMILL—ONE complete Jay Bee 26-inch, 5-W hammermill with switches and ammeter, 200 hp Crocker-Wheeler explosion and dustproof motor, 3-phase, 440 amp, 3,600 rpm, complete with Cyclone. Schoeneck Farms, Inc., Nazareth, Pa.

GRAIN STORAGE BINS— IN 30 king sizes, from 3,300 to 36,000 bu. to choose from, in big demand for CCC storage. For particulars write Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

FOR SALE—ONE 470-BUSHEL- capacity Behlen grain drier complete with 15 hp motor and all automatic controls for natural gas, excellent condition. Blue Earth Farmers Elevator Co., Blue Earth, Minn. Phone: 340.

ANDERSON & FRENCH PRESSES AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT FOR SOYBEANS AND OTHER OIL SEEDS
PITTOCK & ASSOCIATES
GLEN RIDDLE, PA

SEED DIRECTORY

ARKANSAS

Burdette—Hale Seed Farms, 8,000 bu. registered Hale Ogden No. 2.
Scott—Robert L. Dortch Seed Farms, 9,500 bu. registered and certified Dortchsoy 67A, 25,000 bu. registered and certified Dortchsoy 2A, 18,000 bu. registered and certified Dortchsoy 31, 14,000 bu. blue tag

certified Lee, 7,500 bu. blue tag certified Jackson.

Stuttgart—Jacob Hartz Seed Co., P. O. Box 109, registered and certified and uncertified Jackson, registered and certified and uncertified Lee, certified and uncertified Ogden, certified and uncertified Dorman.

Stuttgart—Spicer Brothers, 730 S. Grand Ave., 2,500 bu. certified Lee.

Wynne—Harlan H. Holleman, Rt. 1, 8,000 bu. blue tag certified Lee, 2,000 bu. blue tag certified Ogden.

ILLINOIS

Carthage—Huey Seed Co., 2,000 bu. each Harosoy, Hawkeye, Adams, Lincoln, and Clark, all both certified and noncertified.

Farmer City—Farmer City Grain Co., 201 West North St., certified and uncertified Clark, certified and uncertified Lincoln, certified and uncertified Adams, certified and uncertified Harosoy, certified and uncertified Hawkeye.

INDIANA

Lucerne—Lester Elliott, Rt. 1, 1,000 bu. certified Harosoy.

Pendleton—Walter Stohler, Rt. 3, 1,100 bushels certified Harosoy.

IOWA

Duncombe—W. K. Powers, Rt. 1, 2,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, germination 93%.

KANSAS

Lawrence—Emil W. Heck Farms, Rt. 3, 850 bu. certified Clark.

MICHIGAN

Saginaw—P. M. Boese & Sons, 4735 East Rd., 2,000 bu. certified Chippewa, 600 bu. certified Blackhawk.

MINNESOTA

Bird Island—A. A. Ziller, 80 bu. certified Acme, 150 bu. certified Comet, 400 bu. certified Norchief, 800 bu. certified Grant, 1,000 bu. certified and registered Chippewa, 400 bu. certified Ottawa Mandarin, 200 bu. certified and registered Capitol.

Lake Crystal—Wayne Othoudt, 200 bu. certified Grant, 225 bu. registered Chippewa, 450 bu. certified Comet.

MISSISSIPPI

Ruleville—T. L. Milburn, Milburn Farm, P. O. Box 4, 5,000 bu. Mississippi certified blue tag Lee.

MISSOURI

St. Louis 24—Cypress Land Farms Co., 8129 Delmar, 1,000 bu. noncertified Lee, 2,000 bu. noncertified Ogden, 2,000 bu. noncertified Clark, 500 bu. noncertified Perry, 500 bu. noncertified Harosoy.

NEBRASKA

Elk City—Wahlgren Seed Farms, 600 bu. certified Clark.

Hastings—Carl and Wendell Starr, Rt. 2, 3,000 bu. certified Hawkeye.

West Point—Fred A. Meyer, Rt. 4, Box 87, 200 bu. certified Harosoy.

NORTH CAROLINA

Selma—Gurley Milling Co. Seed Dept., P. O. Box 488, Ph. WO 5-2303, 5,000 bu. certified Lee, 5,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 3,000 bu. select Roanoke, 3,000 bu. certified Jackson, 3,000 bu. select Jackson, 2,000 bu. select JEW 45, 100 bu. registered Hood.

OHIO

Hilliards—Russells Co., 58 Franklin St., 6,500 bu. certified Hawkeye, 2,000 bu. uncertified Hawkeye, 2,000 bu. uncertified Harosoy, 6,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 2,000 bu. uncertified Lincoln, 2,000 bu. uncertified Clark.

Mechanicsburg—Scott Farm Seed Co., 3,000 bu. certified Lincoln.

INOCULATE SOY BEANS

with



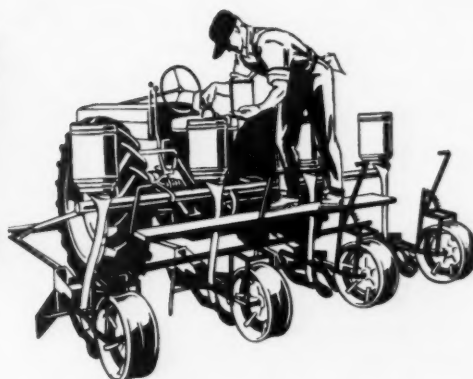
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ADVERTISE YOUR SOYBEAN SEED

Space is available for additional listings in the March and April issues. Cost to subscribers to the Soybean Digest is \$3 for the first variety listing and \$1.50 for each additional listing.

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New ORTHO Soybean Seed Protectant developed specifically for planter box treatment.



- No seed treating equipment needed—treat seed right in the planter box (as shown above).
- Saves time and money by planting and treating at the same time.
- Reduced handling of seed lowers the percentage of cracked or “split” seed planted.
- Easy handling—a measuring cup supplied in each can.
- Built-in lubricant aids seed flow and lubricates moving parts of planter.



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A Subsidiary of California Chemical Co.
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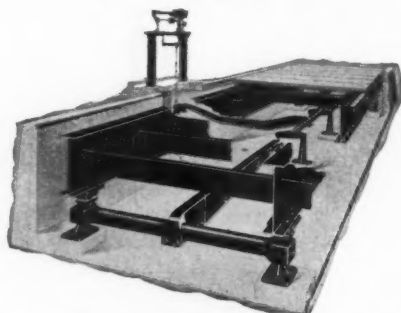
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Truck scales for bulk feed stations, grain elevators, cooperatives, and other installations requiring truck-load weighing. Weight indication: weighbeam or cabinet dial, weight printing if desired.

"Floor Type Scales — Hopper Scales" Manufactured to Special Size

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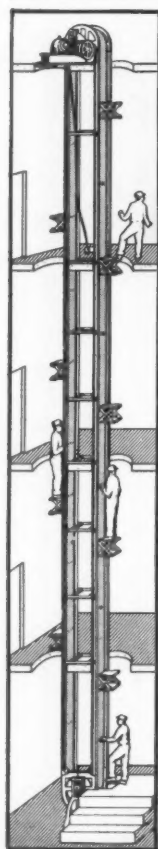
Two-Section Types With Full Capacity Weighbeam

Heavy duty, quality equipment—accurate—wide range of capacities and platform sizes.

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HUMPHREY Manlift ELEVATOR

- ★ Eliminates Stair Climbing
- ★ Saves Time—Reduces Fatigue
- ★ Safe—Economical—Dependable

The Humphrey Elevator transports personnel simultaneously up and down—eliminates all stair climbing—provides quick access to any floor for servicing machinery. Riders just step on and off—control rope instantly starts and stops the endless belt—no waiting or lost time!

Can be installed in new or old multi-floor buildings. Initial cost, installation and operating costs are much lower than conventional elevators. Widely used in garages, flour mills, grain elevators, paper mills and all types of industrial mills and factories.

Write us stating your requirements and we will furnish full information, blue prints, prices.

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HUMPHREY ELEVATOR CO.

384 1st AVENUE N.W., FARIBAULT, MINN.

Humphrey is the original Manlift Elevator,
made continuously since 1887.

IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for the month of November 1958 with comparable data for November 1957 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1957-58 and 1958-59, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Unit	November		October-November	
	1957	1958	1957-58	1958-59
Soybeans	bu. 15,605,146	15,788,503	25,492,710	27,841,636
Soybean oil:				
Crude	lb. 8,344,836	15,769,254	32,505,941	59,263,272
Refined but not				
further processed lb.	2,283,542	1,531,354	7,139,998	5,973,570
Refined, deodorized				
and hydrogenated lb.	1,810,873	3,113,648	11,043,003	31,547,645

Grain vessel clearance from the Port of New Orleans for the month of December 1958 totaled 3,536,000 bushels of soybeans compared with 5,968,000 bushels for December 1957, reports the New Orleans Board of Trade.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by ports and lake shipments to Canada, calendar year 1958 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		Subtotal	59,317
Philadelphia	1,312	Lake ports	
Baltimore	6,390	Chicago	5,973
Norfolk	7,040	Toledo	1,347
Subtotal	14,742	Subtotal	9,449
Gulf		Totals	
New Orleans	37,987	Jan.-Dec. 1958	83,508
Mobile	8,722	Jan.-Dec. 1957	88,944
Port Allen	12,608	Jan.-Dec. 1956	68,031

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico.
¹ Includes 381,014 bu. of corn and 263,014 bu. of soybeans shipped from Saginaw, Mich.

Inspections for export by coastal areas and country of destination, December 1958 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		The Netherlands	1,483
Norway	203	Belgium	432
United Kingdom	263	West Germany	458
The Netherlands	1,305	Israel	505
Belgium	79	Japan	3,288
West Germany	37	Other	513
Italy	538	Subtotal	7,142
Japan	1,359	Lake ports	
Other	1	Canada	1,915
Subtotal	3,785	Grand total	12,842
Gulf		Total Jan.-Dec. 1958	83,508
Norway	86	Total Jan.-Dec. 1957	88,944
Denmark	377		

Data are based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and do not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases the ultimate destination is not shown on the inspection reports, therefore, the quantity of each country may vary from official Census data which are based on custom declarations.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by ports and lake shipments to Canada, December 1958 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		Subtotal	7,142
Philadelphia	731	Lake ports	
Baltimore	1,974	Chicago	1,526
Norfolk	1,080	Toledo	389
Subtotal	3,785	Subtotal	1,915
Gulf		Totals	
New Orleans	3,928	December 1958	12,842
Mobile	1,590	Jan.-Dec. 1958	83,508
Port Allen	1,624	Jan.-Dec. 1957	88,944

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Title I, P. L. 480 exports for July-December 1958

December 1958				July-December 1958			
Metric tons	Unit	Quantity		Metric tons	Unit	Quantity	
Cottonseed oil	251 Lb.	553,000		1,325 Lb.		2,921,000	
Soybean oil	30,689 Lb.	67,657,000		166,200 Lb.		366,408,000	

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bushel)

Average farm price			Effective parity			Av. price as percent of parity			National average price support rate		
Dec. 15 1958	Nov. 15 1958	Dec. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1958	Nov. 15 1958	Dec. 15 1957	1958 crop	1957 crop	1956 crop	1958 crop	1957 crop	1956 crop
1.97	1.89	2.06	3.07	64	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.15			

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for October and November 1958. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, November 1958-October 1958

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Novem-ber 1958	Octo-ber 1958	Novem-ber 1958	Octo-ber 1958	Nov. 30, 1958	Oct. 31, 1958
Cottonseed, crude	205,160	239,110	152,982	155,344	163,368	122,625
Cottonseed, refined	142,372	143,997	119,590	120,921	130,537	103,322
Soybean, crude	351,240	352,574	308,484	290,112	147,253	126,969
Soybean, refined	294,040	274,815	280,674	302,844	88,432	65,799
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	19,961	22,228	13,308	16,290	53,618	54,735
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—						
Edible:						
Soybean	139,579	160,212	123,041	151,068	44,073	43,563
Cottonseed	26,347	27,289	22,715	21,934	11,179	11,634
Other	6,653	7,526	5,915	6,792	3,635	3,142
Inedible			1,351	1,785	1,157	1,315
Margarine ¹	129,009	143,623	(NA)	(NA)	29,978	34,743

NA—Not available. ¹ Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during November 1958

	Edible products			Inedible products		
	Shorten-ing	Mar-garine	Other edible	Soap	Lubricants and simi-lar oils ¹	Paint and other in-edible ²
Cottonseed, crude						
Cottonseed, refined	14,686	1,856	3,325			161
Soybean, crude					277	1,751
Soybean, refined	47,622	7,403	8,101		6,005	6,682
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				1,907		1,942
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:						
Cottonseed	8,359	12,436	1,920			
Soybean	42,570	77,548	2,811			
Other	1,994	2,248				

¹ Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. ² Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in above totals.

SUPPLIES. Supply and distribution of the 1955-58 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Carryover, Oct. 1	21,083	9,897	3,731	9,949
Production	574,413	483,715	449,446	373,522
Total supply ¹	595,496	493,612	453,177	383,471
Farm use, including seed for season	30,000	29,000	42,000	30,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	565,496	464,612	411,177	353,471
Disappearance, October through November				
Crushed for oil or processed ²	67,000	57,311	54,519	50,782
Exported	25,553	25,493	20,718	22,054
Total	92,553	82,804	75,237	72,836
Balance on Dec. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	472,943	381,808	335,940	280,635

¹ Imports not included because negligible. ² No allowance is made for new-crop crushings prior to Oct. 1. ³ Estimated.

STOCKS ON FARMS. Soybeans stored on farms Jan. 1, 1959, were estimated at nearly 200 million bushels, the highest quantity of record, reports Agricultural Marketing Service crop reporting board. This was 5% above a year ago, the previous high and more than double the Jan. 1 average. The increased stocks over last year were due entirely to the record production as the percentage of 1958 production remaining on farms Jan. 1, at 35% was 4 points below a year earlier.

From a total supply of 576.6 million bushels on Oct. 1, 1958, (1958 production of 574.4 million bushels plus 2.2 million bushels farm carryover) the movement from farms for the October-December quarter amounted to a record 377 million bushels. This compares with 297 million bushels from the same quarter in 1957 from a considerably smaller supply. Harvest of the 1958 crop started a little later than usual, but a considerable amount was combined before Oct. 1 and some new-crop soybeans were processed before that date. This quantity

is included in the apparent disappearance for the October-December quarter.

Farm stocks on Jan. 1 were higher than last year in all producing areas but as usual they were concentrated in the North Central States.

Soybean stocks on farms Jan. 1 (1,000 bu.) Crop reporting board, AMS, USDA

	Average 1948-57	1958	1959		Average 1948-57	1958	1959
N. Y.	62	65	61	Md.	516	818	1,189
N. J.	201	222	360	Va.	1,053	1,542	1,574
Pa.	212	130	148	N. C.	1,393	2,646	2,451
Ohio	8,656	11,112	11,614	S. C.	579	1,574	2,020
Ind.	13,751	22,370	22,204	Ga.	151	364	394
Ill.	27,847	52,629	53,338	Fla.	30	104	161
Mich.	1,055	3,115	2,865	Ky.	740	1,093	735
Wis.	397	1,202	1,061	Tenn.	574	1,347	1,622
Minn.	11,576	27,950	25,349	Ala.	119	366	238
Iowa	18,099	37,401	36,974	Miss.	1,269	3,506	3,864
Mo.	6,291	9,240	14,412	Ark.	1,447	4,550	7,446
N. Dak.	298	1,623	1,102	La.	163	550	286
S. Dak.	688	1,473	1,489	Okl.	77	76	61
Nebr.	674	1,534	2,719	Texas	5	54	207
Kans.	917	615	2,871				
Del.	393	664	652	U. S.	99,231	189,935	199,467

¹ Short-time average.

STOCKS. Soybean stocks of 469 million bushels in all storage positions on Jan. 1 were the largest of record for the date and were 23% above a year ago, the previous high, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Farm terminal, processors and mills, elevator and warehouse stocks were all above Jan. 1, 1958 and record large for the date.

Stocks on January 1 indicated a disappearance during the October-December quarter of 126 million bushels from a supply of 595 million bushels. The supply consisted of a carry-over of 21 million bushels plus the 1958 production of 574 million bushels. During the quarter, 101 million bushels were processed for oil and about 39 million bushels were exported.

Stocks of Soybeans, Jan. 1, 1959 with comparisons

	Jan. 1 Av. 1948-57	Jan. 1 1958	Oct. 1 1958	Jan. 1 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
On farms ¹	99,231	189,935	2,191	199,467
Terminals ²	14,057	23,993	2,635	42,767
Commodity Credit Corp. ³	133	0	2,012	1,954
Processing plants ⁴	64,297	78,863	4,649	98,610
Int. mills, ele. and whses. ^{1 4}	45,505	89,243	9,596	126,279
Total	223,223	382,034	21,083	469,077

¹ Estimates of the crop reporting board. ² Commercial stocks reported by grain division, AMS, at 45 terminal cities. ³ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions. ⁴ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including merchant mills. ⁵ Firms reporting crushings and stocks of soybeans to the Bureau of the Census.

Stocks of soybeans, Jan. 1, 1959

	Off-farm total ¹ January 1	1958	1959	Total ² all positions January 1	1958	1959
		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ohio		16,832	21,724		27,944	33,338
Indiana		11,760	16,653		34,130	38,857
Illinois		60,449	69,322		113,078	122,660
Minnesota		22,312	26,306		50,262	51,655
Iowa		31,753	42,142		69,154	79,116
Missouri		8,208	15,893		17,448	30,305
North Carolina		1,358	3,467		4,004	5,918
Others [*]		39,427	74,103		66,014	107,228
U.S.		192,099	269,610		382,034	469,077

^{*} Other states and unallocated, to avoid disclosing individual operations. ¹ Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in bins and other storage under C.C.C. control. ² Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for November and December 1958.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stock, December 1958-November 1958 (2,000 lbs.)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	Decem-ber 1958	Novem-ber 1958	Decem-ber 1958	Novem-ber 1958	Dec. 31, 1958	Nov. 30, 1958
Soybean:						
Cake and meal.....	818,236	788,942	844,257	772,672	55,296	81,317
Millfeed (hull meal)						

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, December 1958-November 1958 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Net receipts at mills ¹		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Decem-ber 1958	Novem-ber 1958	Decem-ber 1958	Novem-ber 1958	Dec. 31, 1958	Nov. 30, 1958
U. S.	760,481	*1,293,639	1,033,279	1,005,893	2,958,311	*3,231,109
Illinois ..	217,419	239,757	321,074	318,100	724,504	828,159
Indiana ..	(2)	(2)	87,127	82,450	303,888	(2)
Iowa ..	106,632	102,006	156,001	161,540	250,290	299,659
Kansas ..	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ky.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minn.	89,257	64,952	83,079	75,414	104,450	98,272
Missouri ..	19,295	20,578	36,838	37,149	148,354	165,897
Nebraska ..	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
N. Car. ...	22,640	46,911	4,636	3,442	63,193	45,189
Ohio ..	56,053	98,333	92,643	92,882	368,078	404,668
Texas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All other	249,185	*721,102	251,881	234,916	995,554	*1,389,265

¹ Net receipts for each state are derived from the quantity of beans crushed and net change in stocks. ² Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. * Revised.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, December 1958-November 1958

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons) ^a			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	Decem-ber 1958	Novem-ber 1958	Dec. 31, 1958	Nov. 30, 1958	Decem-ber 1958	Novem-ber 1958	Dec. 31, 1958	Nov. 30, 1958
U. S.	359,893	351,240	71,999	73,614	818,236	788,942	55,296	81,317
Ill.	114,399	113,230	13,854	15,646	249,717	244,991	12,236	21,836
Ind.	30,096	28,176	(2)	(2)	69,565	65,558	(2)	(2)
Iowa	54,487	57,004	17,052	13,329	127,039	129,388	6,244	7,739
Kans.	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,393	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ky.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minn.	28,512	25,908	8,828	16,155	66,868	60,071	3,514	4,464
Mo.	13,300	13,474	3,005	1,914	29,009	29,627	2,272	3,287
Nebr.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
N. C.	1,199	1,033	771	(2)	3,453	2,742	553	445
Ohio	30,771	30,683	3,904	6,213	74,801	74,446	4,979	7,998
Texas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All other ..	87,129	81,732	24,585	18,964	197,784	182,119	25,498	35,548

¹ Includes millfeed (hull meal). ² Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report. (1,000 bu.)

U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets

	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
Atlantic Coast	5,895	6,111	6,085	4,252
Gulf Coast	2,863	2,699	2,516	2,720
Northwestern and Upper Lake	3,144	3,094	3,013	2,886
Lower Lake	16,959	17,275	16,058	15,637
East Central	11,984	11,611	11,266	8,228
West Central, Southwestern & Western	4,265	4,132	4,027	3,768
Total current week	45,110	44,922	42,965	37,491
Total year ago	26,653	24,585	26,235	24,273

U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets

	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
Total current week	332	287	617	559
Total year ago	353	342	285	247

Total North American commercial soybean stocks

	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
Current week	45,442	45,209	43,582	38,050
Year ago	27,006	24,927	26,520	24,520

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Dec. 24	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Chicago	174	289	121	266
Indianapolis	17	31	12	8
Kansas City	19	57	27	68
Milwaukee	—	2	—	2
Minneapolis	159	222	192	242
Omaha	2	16	6	2
Peoria	9	12	37	43
Sioux City	4	3	2	4
St. Louis	6	20	10	41
Toledo	112	186	145	125
Wichita	—	—	4	—
Totals	502	838	556	801
Last year	948	510	422	723
Total Chicago soybean stocks	14,114	13,733	13,152	12,828

PRICE SUPPORT Price support activities as of Dec. 31, 1958 (1,000 bu.), reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

	Total under support	Loans repaid	Loans and purchase agreements outstanding
Soybeans	97,684	166	97,518

1958-crop soybeans: amount put under price support by states through Dec. 31, 1958 (bushels)

	Quantity put under loan and purchase agreements		Purchase agreements	Total
	Warehouse	Farm		
Alabama	0	55,884	0	55,884
Arkansas	5,793,105	2,387,775	10,688	8,191,568
Delaware	0	3,066	0	3,066
Florida	0	203	0	203
Georgia	57,119	25,738	0	82,857
Illinois	12,044,009	4,452,964	486,564	16,983,537
Indiana	1,123,049	2,190,368	82,701	3,396,118
Iowa	17,890,485	11,117,117	318,997	29,326,599
Kansas	421,462	678,284	5,150	1,104,896
Kentucky	253,527	127,465	0	380,992
Louisiana	34,404	23,038	0	57,442
Maryland	0	1,951	0	1,951
Michigan	313,639	132,969	24,084	470,692
Minnesota	11,779,564	6,098,295	89,924	17,967,783
Mississippi	976,637	683,394	1,000	1,661,031
Missouri	4,773,449	3,210,402	292,769	8,276,620
Nebraska	866,829	577,494	16,631	1,460,954
New Jersey	0	4,619	0	4,619
New Mexico	17,739	1,624	0	19,363
North Carolina	590	78,051	0	78,641
North Dakota	671,699	445,029	29,130	1,145,858
Ohio	1,994,661	1,068,525	45,968	3,109,154
Oklahoma	387,115	122,016	0	509,131
Pennsylvania	0	908	0	908
South Carolina	920,768	254,728	0	1,175,496
South Dakota	201,170	302,552	8,450	512,172
Tennessee	753,433	141,759	67,800	962,992
Texas	551,697	17,753	0	569,450
Virginia	75,927	19,655	4,000	99,582
Wisconsin	39,293	34,798	0	74,091
Wyoming	298	0	0	298
Total	61,941,668	34,258,424	1,483,856	97,683,948

MELLORINE. December production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milk-fat was estimated at 2,075,000 gallons, the USDA crop reporting board reports.

Production of "mellorine-type" frozen desserts, United States, 1958

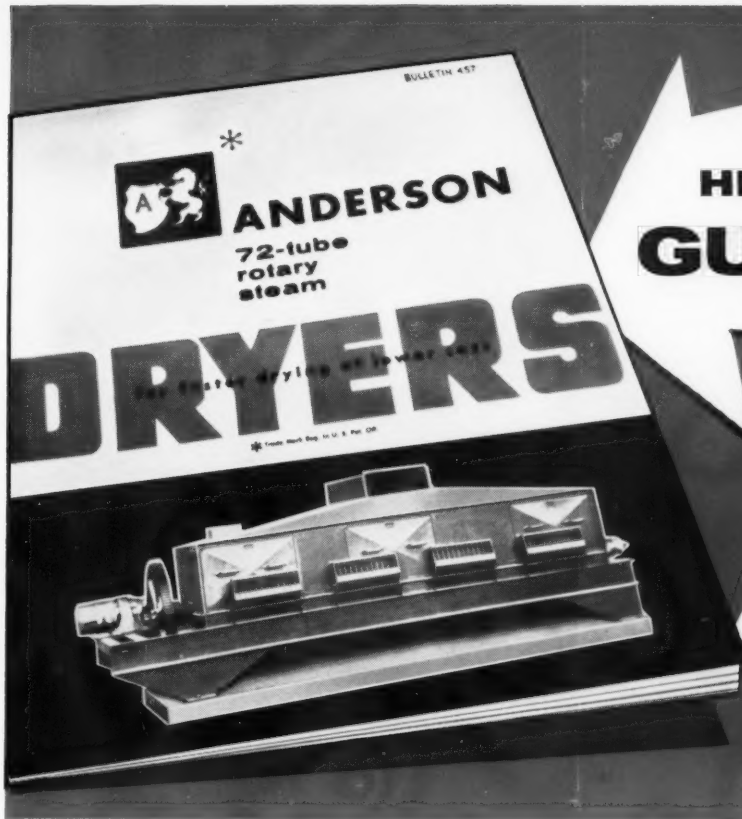
	1952-56 Average ^a	1956 ^a	1957 ^a	Estimated 1958-56 av.	Change from 1952-56	Percent
Month						
January	1,300	1,862	1,957	2,300	+77	+18
February	1,490	2,095	2,199	2,410	+62	+10
March	1,957	2,728	2,527	2,805	+43	+11
April	2,108	2,759	2,881	3,400	+61	+18
May	2,552	3,540	3,538	4,200	+65	+19
June	3,098	3,767	3,609	4,395	+42	+22
July	3,196	3,826	4,386	4,820	+51	+10
August	3,108	3,837	4,052	4,540	+46	+12
September	2,613	2,887	3,039	3,780	+45	+24
October	2,177	2,767	2,503	2,965	+36	+18
November	1,566	1,841	1,855	2,160	+38	+16
December	1,338	1,564	1,793	2,075	+55	+16
Twelve month total	26,503	33,473	34,339	39,850	+50	+16

^a From enumerations.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grade and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.¹

Grade	December 1958 ²	November 1958	December 1957	Oct.-Dec. 1958	Oct.-Dec. 1957
	1,000 bu. Pct.	1,000 bu. Pct.	1,000 bu. Pct.	1,000 bu. Pct.	1,000 bu. Pct.
No. 1	4,937 21	8,689 21	3,860 11	43,490 22	35,359 20
No. 2	10,698 45	19,686 47	13,536 38	91,861 47	74,997 43
No. 3	5,380 23	9,496 22	13,304 38	40,233 21	45,727 26
No. 4	1,778 8	3,091 7	3,608 10	14,895 8	15,961 9
Sample	699 3	1,136 3	974 3	4,323 2	4,345 2
Total	23,492 100	42,098 100	35,282 100	194,802 100	176,389 100

¹ Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. ² Of the December receipts, 2,000 bushels were black, 11,020 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in December included 4,870,000 bushels as cargo lots, 3,888,263 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.



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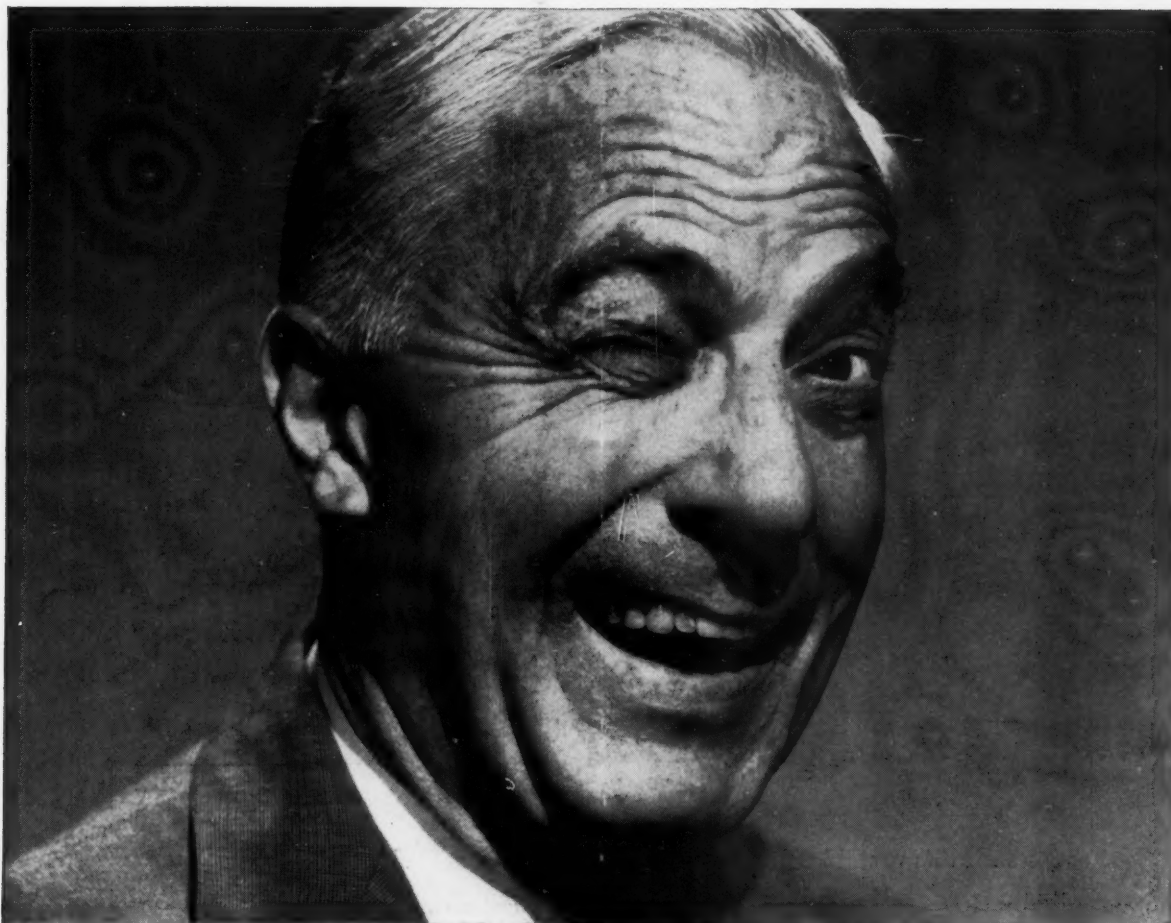
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